FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 SEPTEMBER 1984

Gulf Conflict

Iraq launched a "successful air strike" against two "maritime targets" south of Khark Island, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. The Manama paper *GULF DAILY NEWS* confirmed that the Liberian tanker *Saint Tobias* was struck during an Iraqi air attack, but did not mention a second vessel. No monitored Iranian sources have been observed to report any recent attacks in the Gulf area.

Iran

President 'Ali Khamene'i returned with his delegation from a trip to Syria, Libya, and Algeria, Tehran radio reported. Khamene'i met with Majlis speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to inform him of the details of his trip, the radio added. Khamene'i also met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, IRNA noted. After returning with the delegation, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati received his Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, Tehran radio reported. In a separate meeting, the industries minister received his visiting Syrian counterpart to discuss industrial cooperation, IRNA noted.

Syria

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas stated in an interview published by *DER SPIEGEL* on 10 September that Vice President Rifa't al-Asad is "persona non grata forever" in Syria, and that if the vice president had not gone abroad, the "Army would have struck." Talas also disclosed that the Soviet Union has agreed to provide Syria with nuclear weapons if Israel uses such weapons. "We would even risk our lives to gain possession" of nuclear weapons that could reach Israel, he added. Meanwhile, Vice President al-Asad has returned to Geneva after a brief visit to Paris, according to reliable sources cited by AFP. An official spokesman for Al-Asad cited by Radio Monte Carlo noted that he is in Geneva for "health reasons" and that he will return to Syria "very soon." The spokesman added that in a contact with Al-Asad, Talas denounced the "forged facts" presented by *DER SPIEGEL*.

Afghanistan

President Babrak Karmal and Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand held separate meetings with USSR Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev, who is participating in a joint commission for economic cooperation, Kabul radio reported.

Israel

The Central Committee of the ruling Herut party voted to approve the proposed national unity government and outgoing Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's list of ministerial portfolios, Jerusalem radio reported. In a related development, the National Religious Party Directorate endorsed the party's participation in the national unity government, ITIM noted. The Knesset will convene on 13 September to discuss the establishment of the new government, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

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KUNA Reports 'Arafat's Remarks Departing Kuwait

LD112014 Kuwait KUNA in English 1838 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 11 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said here some "positive steps " had emerged in international efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. Declining to give details, 'Arafat, who has been closely involved in non-aligned, Islamic Conference Organization and Arab League efforts to halt the conflict, said the issue formed a major topic of his discussions here with H.H. the Amir. 'Arafat was speaking before leaving Kuwait after a 20-hour stopover in which he conferred with H.H. the Amir and Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

The Palestinian leader said the talks also dealt with inter-Palestinian issues, notably the Aden-Algiers agreement between 'Arafat's supporters and four other Palestinian groups, and the upcoming session of the PNC, the PLO's parliament.

'Arafat arrived Monday night from Baghdad as part of a tour of Arab states to brief leaders on preparations for the crucial council session, tentatively scheduled for late September but still the subject of controversy. The PLO chairman said he had put Kuwaiti leaders "in the picture" about the issue, and that H.H. the Amir had reaffirmed Kuwaiti support for the Palestinians.

'Arafat said it was not up to PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, who had earlier suggested it was inappropriate to convene the council at present, to call the parliament, and indicated he intended to go ahead with the session.

The PLO chairman accused the United States of hatching a new proposal for resettling Palestinians in Latin America in a bid to undermine their struggle for national rights. He said Secretary of State George Shultz had personally been canvassing the idea, which proposed that hundreds of thousands of Palestinians would be moved.

Earlier Tuesday evening, 'Arafat had told a meeting of Palestinian trade unionists and members of popular organizations here that conditions faced by Palestinian fighters in various Arab countries after their evacuation from Beirut in 1982 were in many cases "miserable". Financial difficulties meant that the organization's military rebuilding process had to (?fix) on forming 'an army of cadres," which in times of emergency could (?swell) to 100,000 people. He also spoke of administrative problems within the PLO: "Some PLO representatives abroad do not even read the circulars issued form my office," he said.

AS-SIYASAH on PNC Session, 'Arafat Successor

GF111344 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Political editor's report]

[Text] It is definite that the PNC will not convene in Algiers as scheduled on 25 September. It is even more definite that the secret negotiations among the concerned Arab and international sides have composed a formula which aaffirms the safeguarding of the PLO's unity. but only on the condition that Yasir 'Arafat be replaced by a new Palestinian leader.

This information, received by a network of *AS-SIYASAH* correspondents in Beirut, Cairo, Washington, and Algiers, has become clear and definite in various political circles having a knowledge of the Palestinian issue. But what attracts the most attention is that those sides having this information are refusing to study the subject and are continuously talking about the scheduled PNC convocation as if nothing new has happened, bearing in mind it is common knowledge that the PNC will not convene according to schedule. The subject of a successor to 'Arafat has caused the postponement.

Palestinian sources with firsthand information on the course of the events, have described the current situation in this way:

1. Following a series of high level contacts between Syria and Algeria, other similar contacts with the PDRY, and a network of Palestinian and Arab contacts including the the Soviet Union and a number of Arab sides, it was very likely the Algiers PNC session would be postponed from the scheduled dates of 25 or 28 September.

2. The agreement reached on this postponement stemmed from the conviction that the convocation of the PNC under the current circumstances, in light of the persistent Syrian opposition and in light of the opposition by the sides of the Palestinian National Alliance. [sentence as published] The convocation of the PNC under such circumstances would ultimately cause the disintegration of the PLO and the emergence of a second organization headquartered in Damascus. Moreover those participating in the meetings in Algiers would not be able to return to Syria.

3. Among those who strongly call for the need to postpone the PNC meetings are the leaderships in the PDRY and Algeria. They are convinced this issue is no longer subject to further mediation, which is why all the reports on the proposed visit of PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Algeria on 10 September seem inaccurate. These reports indicated 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will visit Algiers in a last bid to rebuild the relations between the PLO leadership and the Syrian leadership. Yet Syrian insistence on refusing to deal with Yasir 'Arafat terminated these mediations — whether initiated by Aden, Algiers, or Moscow.

4. The only novel change in the outcome of the Arab and international mediations is that Syria agreed to what can be termed — if such a description is likely — as a process of political bargaining which hardly seems to be secretive. This process preserves the unity of the PLO and restores dealings with Fatah in return for a new Fatah and PLO leadership — in other words, replacing Yasir 'Arafat.

5. The Palestinian sources with direct connections revealed that in the meantime the PDRY was forced to pay $300 million for its stand on the PLO'S unity. The Libyan leadership, in coordination with PDRY Defense Minister Mr 'Ali 'Antar, tried to put pressure on Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to abandon the principle of the PLO's unity and to accept Ahmad Jibril as the successor to Yasir 'Arafat, even if Chairman 'Ali Nasir rejected this move by affirming his country's commitment to PLO unity and to its legitimate leadership under Mr 'Arafat, as approved by the PNC.

For its part, Libya declined to pay the $300 million originally allocated for financing a number of housing, electricity, and construction projects in the PDRY. Once those projects were under construction, Aden was recently forced to pay those amounts from its treasury, regarding them as vital projects which could not be postponed. Despite the continued deficit in the PDRY budget, Chairman 'Ali Nasir and the ruling party leadership decided to pay for these projects from the general treasury in order to ensure the Libyan support, which had stopped. The decision was made by the Yemeni leadership out of the conviction that safeguarding the PLO's unity and its legitimate leadership is a primary issue which cannot be abandoned, even if it costs $300 million.

6. The Palestinian source with firsthand information on these events concluded by saying that all the concerned sides, whether Arab or international, certainly know the PNC will not convene on the scheduled date, and the postponement comes within the equation concluded by the follow-up sides in light of the Syrian position. This very equation says that preservation of PLO unity and the rejuvenation of the Syrian dealings with Fatah have one price. This price is the agreement on a Fatah successor to Yasir 'Arafat. Therefore, this drama ends at a point made by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, on the issue of principle and dignity. He was referring to the immense pressures exerted to replace 'Arafat.

Salah Khalaf Monte Carlo Interview

JN111948 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 11 Sep 84

["Text" of interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by Nabil Darwish, Radio Monte Carlo reporter, in Paris on 11 September — recorded]

[Text] [Darwish] Abu Iyad, I would like to ask first about the purpose of your current visit to France.

[Khalaf] The visit is of a specific nature. I have friends in France and have not visited France for a long time. This is an occasion to hold talks on the Palestinian cause, the PNC, and latest developments. I met a group of these friends yesterday, and plan to meet with others today.

[Darwish] It goes without saying that the talks will be very important, particularly since some papers have pointed out your previous visits to France resulted in the establishment of security cooperation with the French authorities. Also, during those visits you handed the French authorities the names of terrorists of different groups, as the papers mentioned at the time.

[Khalaf] I regret to say that this is ridiculous. First of all, I have never in my life paid an official visit to France. However, approximately 1 year ago, I transited France, met with a French official and held political talks with him on the Palestinian cause.

[Darwish, interrupting] Was this French official Francois de Grosouvres, adviser to the president of the republic?

[Khalaf] Yes. The talks were really on the situation in the Mideast and on the Palestinian cause. We did not discuss security matters. However, some people in our region and some agents tried to give the impression this visit dealt with security affairs, that files were handed over. I have never been among those who deliver something or take delivery of something. On the contrary, I respect all strugglers. If I have a stand on a certain matter, I say so in public and not behind closed doors.

[Darwish] Prior to Claude Cheysson's recent visit to Tunis and his meeting with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, was there some kind of a crisis between the PLO and France? Has the atmosphere cleared, or is there still a misunderstanding between the two parties?

[Khalaf] One can say Cheysson's visit and his meeting with Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] was fruitful, because we always expect France to play a dynamic role toward the cause, given France's unique status in the EEC, the Mideast, and the respect it enjoys among the parties to the Arab-Israeli dispute. All this highlights the French role. We have always believed the French role must be more active, and France must not hesitate in carrying out this role, particularly since we Palestinians really need a French role to support the peace to which we aspire, the peace that will grant our people the right to self-determination, to repatriation, and the establishment of a Palestinian state. All these issues have been somewhat obscured if compared with the French stand during the Beirut siege. For example, President Mitterrand's stand had been one of the best stands. We wanted this stand to continue with the same warmth that existed during the Beirut siege and the Zionist-U.S. onslaught.

[Darwish] Let us move to the urgent issue in the Palestinian arena, that of the PNC session which has been postponed several times. After a date was set recently, the meeting was once again postponed. What are the reasons for this postponement? Do they have anything to do with the venue of the PNC session, or are there political problems among the parties to the Aden- Algiers agreement? By these parties, I mean the Democratic Alliance and the Fatah Central Committee.

[Khalaf] The postponement of the PNC session is to secure its success. After the Aden agreement was signed, the PNC session was not postponed. The Aden agreement says the PNC will convene on 15 September, and we will exert all our efforts to convene it this month. The venue is not a problem. The Algerian brothers have asked us to exert our utmost efforts to ease relations with Syria so that the PNC meeting will be approved by all Arabs. However, sooner or later we must exercise our independent decisionmaking, which must be paralyzed by Arab, personal, or general considerations.

We insist on convening the PNC. The venue will not constitute an obstacle. Algeria is our only option. Even if circumstances prevent the PNC's convening in Algeria, our relations with Algeria will remain strong and we will continue to respect President Chadli Bendjedid, the party, and the Algerian leaders.

We are compelled to convene the PNC. I have learned from a recent meeting between Brother Abu 'Ammar on the one hand

and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia on the other that there is no obstacle to convening the PNC in Algeria. If there is any obstacle, we will convene the PNC in any Arab capital that agrees to host it. If all the Arab capitals reject the PNC, we will certainly convene it on board a ship.

[Darwish] You say you will convene the PNC on board a ship, and you said during a press conference in Paris a short while ago that if there is no other place, the PNC will convene in Tehran. Which do you mean?

[Khalaf] That is right, because this bloody war between Iraq and Iran pains our hearts. We do not call for stopping the war for emotional considerations. We consider this war a great loss. It costs blood, victims, and money. All this takes place at the expense of our cause.

[Darwish] How can the convening of the PNC stop the war?

[Khalaf] We hope Tehran agrees on convening the PNC in Iran and announces its desire to stop the war in honor of the PNC. This will be the greatest achievement for our people. We would be very pleased if Tehran agrees to convene the PNC in Iran and ends the war for the sake of Palestine and Jerusalem.

[Darwish] Just as you talk about Tehran, you talk about Baghdad.

[Khalaf] Of course, there is no objection to convening the PNC in Baghdad. Baghdad is an Arab capital, and there will never be any objections to convening it.

[Darwish] Therefore, regarding the venue, there are many possibilities.

[Khalaf] By mentioning a ship, I mean to express our insistence on convening the PNC; the venue will never be an obstacle.

[Darwish] Before the issue of the venue, there are political agreements and alliances in the Palestinian arena represented by the Democratic Alliance and the National Alliance. You have reached agreement with the Democratic Alliance. Do you believe all the parties will respect this agreement? This is the first part of the question. The second part is: What about the National Alliance? Did you ignore it, or are you still calling on it to participate in a comprehensive dialogue?

[Khalaf] Regarding the Aden agreement signed by the Democratic Alliance and Fatah, this agreement is more than just Fatah and the Democratic Alliance. It has become the property of the entire Palestinian people. Anyone who reneges on this agreement will be severely punished by the Palestinian people. Therefore, I am sure the parties in the Alliance, that is, the Democratic Alliance, will attend the PNC whenever and wherever it is convened. These parties created this agreement because they know the Palestinian people's feelings and aspirations. Therefore, everyone who does not participate should account for his deeds and will be held responsible for the real split in the Palestinian arena. The previous splits were not Palestinian but were fabricated by Arab intelligence service organs. Any side not attending the PNC meeting will be responsible for such a split. I am confident the parties in the Democratic Alliance will attend. They suffer from difficulties and obstacles, but the real revolutionaries will face such difficulties and obstacles regardless of the size of sacrifice.

[Darwish] Do you believe they will face these difficulties?

[Khalaf] I believe they will.

[Darwish] What about the National Alliance?

[Khalaf] A week ago, Fatah announced we had invited them in spite of our reservations. We open our hearts and minds, and we extend our arms to them so that we can end any split in the Palestinian arena. I hope their decision will be their own.

[Darwish] As you know, the National Alliance also comprises the Fatah dissidents. Are they also invited, or have you set conditions as previously mentioned that they should form an organization that is independent of Fatah?

[Khalaf] First, let us talk about the National Alliance regardless of its parties. The dissidents' issue is a special one. They may form an organization or several organizations and apply to the PNC. Regarding the dialogue, we welcome the National Alliance so that we can hold talks and dialogue on all past issues. We have no complexes. Regarding the dissidents, I can say they have special circumstances.

[Darwish] Therefore, you have no objection to holding a dialogue with them?

[Khalaf] I bet they will not come because I know what they have done to themselves, to their movement, and to their people. Despite this, we invite the National Alliance unconditionally.

[Darwish] We will deal with this problem from a wider angle. The Syrian role is very important, at least in terms of geography, which consequently governs any political relationship. Abu Iyad, you were one of those who began to speak about a strategic relationship with Syria. In fact, you were the first to negotiate with the Syrian leadership on this subject. The declared Syrian reservations are related to Yasir 'Arafat and his policy. Can you sacrifice that relationship, which you describe as strategic, for the sake of a certain person — I mean Yasir 'Arafat?

[Khalaf] I do not understand how any Arab country can have the right to impose a leader on the Palestinian people. Neither Syria nor any other Arab country has the right to interfere in Palestinian internal affairs. In other words, it has no right to say: I want this person not that one, to be the leader. I do not believe that President Hafiz al-Asad dealt with this issue so vehemently. Regrettably, there are some persons who provide him with information, who try by all means to convince himthat the problem is Yasir 'Arafat. As for us, for our people in the occupied territory, and our people everywhere, this challenge is accompanied by another challenge. We will absolutely not reject Yasir 'Arafat to appease any Arab leader. The legitimate Palestinian institutions are entitled to take Yasir 'Arafat to task when he makes mistakes or deviates; no Arab country is entitled to do so. I have no right to say this leader or that one must or must not be in Syria. I have no right to interfere. If I interfere, it will be considered interference in Syria's internal affairs. The same applies to Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the UAE, Algeria, and Libya. Why should I be denied this right, that is, the right to express my opinion about the Syrian, Libyan, or Saudi leaders? Then, Yasir 'Arafat will be one of those leaders whom we as Arabs have the right to take to task and say: We want or do not want this leader or that.

While Kahane intends to establish an office in Umm al-Fahm to expel and slaughter the Palestinians — Kahane does not represent the Israeli citizen but is a member of the Knesset representing more than 30,000 voters and has large supporters in the occupied territory — and while he demands the removal of Yasir 'Arafat, the destruction of the PLO, and the eviction or death of the Palestinian people, we are currently facing persons who are akin to Kahane in demanding 'Arafat's discharge from the PLO. I believe this is the peak of tragedy and comedy at the same time.

[Darwish] You, Yasir 'Arafat, and several Fatah Central Committee members started together more than 25 years ago, if I am right. During this long march, you reached agreement and witnessed discord. You held very different views, particularly following Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo. Abu Iyad, you were one of those who strongly criticized this visit . Now, if the Palestinian leadership is discussed in the legitimate institution — the PNC — what will your opinion be about Abu 'Ammar? Will you vote in Abu 'Ammar's favor?

[Khalaf] Abu 'Ammar as a person is one thing, and the visit is another. I was against the visit, I am still against it, and I will not change my opinion about it. However, let me ask you: Wasn't Amin al-Jumayyil one day the object of strong criticism by Syria and its allies? Did we not strongly criticize King Hassan while some sought to establish unity with him and to absolve him of all the accusations made against him — accusations of which I may not approve? President Amin al-Jumayyil has become an ally of Syria now and a patriotic hero. I do not object to this. I once said Amin al-Jumayyil is my friend, and all media organs in Syria and other places criticized my statement. Why? Why are there different standards concerning the Palestinians? When Abu 'Ammar visited Cairo, had Cairo become Israel? I am against the visit for numerous reasons that I mentioned at the time and which I will note also at the PNC.

[Darwish] Do you believe Yasir 'Arafat should continue to lead the PLO?

[Khalaf] I believe Yasir 'Arafat is a symbol, and symbols cannot be changed so simply.

[Darwish] A short while ago, you hinted at the Libyan-Moroccan treaty. Has this treaty led to a change in the Libyan or Moroccan stand toward the PLO?

[Khalaf] As I have said, we have good relations with Morocco. We were informed by King Hassan this union will not affect the commitments and foreign relations of the two countries. We believe Arab unity is an aim of all Palestinians. I hope the union will not be a barrier in the arena and that the diseases of the Arab East will not move to the Maghrab.

With regard to a change in policy, we have never sought a battle with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He tried to test his knights in the Palestinian arena. I believe those knights were exposed. Despite past experience, the time has come for him to finalize this union with King Hassan. I believe the differences with Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian leadership are not so great those existing between Morocco and Libya. Therefore, it is time we face up to the events taking place in the occupied territories with a Palestinian leadership that does not have shameful relations with any Arab country, especially Syria.

[Darwish] The last question, Abu Jihad, is about Israel. A national unity government might be formed in Israel at any moment. What do you expect from that government, especially on the big issue — the issue of peace and war? Do you believe the situation will remain as it is now?

[Khalaf] In the history of Israel's political life, such a government is formed when the leaders face a complicated situation. It may be that the economic situation united Shamir and Peres, but I do not believe so. One party can solve or contribute to solving the economic situation. This is a no-peace and a no-peaceful initiatives government; it is a government of another military blow to Syria, or another part of Lebanon, or to Jordan, to impose peace by force. That is Israel's policy. Hence, I say the Arabs must overcome their petty problems and close ranks, because only unity will prevent any future aggression launched by that government.

The minister of war, who is responsible for all that took place in Lebanon and for the Sabra and Shatila massacre — Ariel Sharon — is one of the eight ministers who decide Israeli Government policy; he is one of Israel's decisionmakers. Ariel Sharon wants to prove his theory — occupy the land first, then negotiate for peace — which he understands as capitulation. Therefore, there is no fear for the occupied territories and even for the territory from which Israel withdrew — I mean Sinai. It is possible Sharon might say he has opinions on this [Sinai] agreement and on its implementation. The south or what is left of Lebanon might be occupied; a blow might be dealt to Syria; or a blow might be dealt to Jordan — because he made many statements which were geared to one thing, a substitute homeland. He said Israel's border is Iraq's border with Jordan, and not the river as they have always said. Hence, we must face these matters with PLO unity and with positive, real, and normal relations between the PLO and all the Arab countries, especially the countries confronting Israel.

[Darwish] Thank you, Abu Iyad. How many days will you stay in Paris?

[Khalaf] [Word indistinct].

[Darwish] Thank you.

Al-Wazir Meets PLO Officials in Amman

JN111710 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with the staff of PLO departments and institutions in Amman yesterday. Abu Jihad reviewed the situation in the Palestinian arena and affirmed the commitment of all Palestinian parties to the Aden-Algiers agreement. He also affirmed adherence to the legitimate Palestinian framework and stressed the need for holding the PNC on its scheduled date.

PLO's Qaddumi Addresses Malta Conference

JN111720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, said in a speech before the Mediterranean nonaligned countries foreign ministers conference, which began in Malta yesterday, it is very important that the nonaligned countries coordinate their efforts to achieve peace and liquidate foreign bases in the region. He added that the U.S. fleet poses a threat to the Mediterranean countries' independence. In addition to the PLO, nine countries are participating in the conference — Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

PFLP Political Bureau Member on PNC Session

GF111411 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 11 Sep 84 p 15

[Excerpts] 'Azmi al-Khawajah, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, affirmed that their intentions are geared toward the postponement of the PNC session until agreement is reached among all the Palestinian groups.

In a telephone call with *AL-BAYAN*, Al-Khawajah said ALgeria and the PDRY support this postponement and efforts are being made by Syria, Algeria, the PDRY, and the Palestinian groups for a comprehensive Palestinian agreement.

Regarding a question on opposition within the PFLP to the Aden-Algiers agreement, Al-Khawajah affirmed no such disagreements exist and the Popular Front is united and its stance is clear. He said that those who bring up such subjects are enemies of unity and intend to divide the ranks in the Palestinian arena, particularly in the occupied homeland.

Regarding a question on differences between the Democratic and the National Alliances, Al-Khawajah said: The matter is an issue of differences in efforts. There were criticisms in newspapers and magazines in this regard. However, we in the Democratic Alliance are totally committed not to let our criticisms reach the newspapers and will make efforts to resolve the differences through a calm national democratic dialogue between the two alliances. Al-Khawajah affirmed that such a dialogue will begin next week.

Regarding the stance of the Democratic Alliance on the scheduled PNC session, Al-Khawajah said: The Council will discuss the Aden-Algiers agreement and the Alliance will once again bring up the program of democratic reform in the PLO leadership, a subject previously raised by the Joint Command of the Popular and Democratic Fronts. It nearly corresponds to the organizational document of the Aden-Algiers agreement.

Regarding relations between the Democratic Alliance and the Syrian leadership, he said: The relations are normal. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad assured George Habash there is no justification for the differences between the two sides and Syria appreciates the stance of the Democratic Alliance to safeguard the national unity. He added that the meetings between the leaders of the Democratic Alliance and Syrian officials have continued since George Habash met with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar. During the next few days they will meet with Mahmud az-Zughaybi to discuss preserving PLO unity and achieving a comprehensive national agreement.

Answering a question on the upcoming PNC session and any resulting agreements, Al-Khawajah said: This session at least will be a definite step on the organizational side, particularly through agreement on the organizational document issued in the Aden-Algiers agreement.

Algiers Reports Arrival Statement by PFLP's Hawatimah

LD112327 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], arrived in Algiers this morning on a visit. On his arrival Nayif Hawatimah made the following statement:

[Begin recording] We are here to hold extensive talks with party and state leaders, especially with Brother Struggler President Chadli Bendjedid. We shall discuss the situation in the Mideast and in particular the Palestinian question in light of the latest developments. Everyone knows the Israeli enemy's elections have taken place. These elections have exposed a worsening economic and social crisis, just as they exposed anxiety about the political balance inside the Israeli enemy state.

All this indicates from our historic experience with the Israeli enemy that in this kind of situation he resorts to exporting his internal crisis by dealing new blows against the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples. Therefore, during the coming months we are expecting hot political conditions in the Mideast which perhaps could develop into hot military conditions, especially in view of the strategic cooperation agreement between the U.S. and the Israeli enemy. All these developments demand that we should work speedily to organize internal Palestinian conditions and fraternal relations between Palestinian and Lebanese national forces so that all these forces will be at a high level of readiness to confront the forthcoming hot political and miliary plans of the enemy.

You know that Palestinian leaders are seriously looking into implementing the Algiers-Aden agreement and completing the unity of the PLO — the sole legitimate representative of our people — on national bases which are opposed to capitulatory solutions, and plan to ensure the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to self-determination [words indistinct] their independent Palestinian state and the right of the PLO alone to represent these people according to [words indistinct] the decisions of Arab summit meetings from the Algiers summit of 1973 up to the Fes summit of 1982.

All this is in line with international legitimacy. This situation demands that we should speed up the practical implementation of the Algiers-Aden agreement sponsored by Algieria and Democratic Yemen, and around which our people have firmly rallied. They have expressed their great appreciation to Algeria and Yemen, and especially to the Brother Strugglers Bendjedid and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Algiers-Aden agreement demands from us coordinated efforts and a continuous exchange of consultations with our brothrs in the Algerian leadership — especially Brother Bendjedid — and with the Yemeni leadership — especially Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad — in order to be able to go forth together to restore PLO unity and build the firmest Palestinian-Syrian-National Lebanese relations in facing our enemies.

As you have recently noticed, Israel has again begun to direct big military blows by means of air raids, and in the past few days the Al-Biqa' region has seen intensive aggressive Israeli air raids against Palestinian resistance because Israel fully realizes that the heroic Palestinian and National Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon is daily exposing its soldiers and officers to bloodshed and to economic bloodshed in its economy, which is suffering inflation, high cost of living, and internal crises.

All this aggravates the situation in the Mideast and demands joint work and coordination between our brothers in the Algerian leadership. For this purpose we are searching for coordination between the Palestinian revolution and the Algerian revolution, avery natural step. The PNC's 16th session was held in Algiers under the auspices of Brother Bendjedid, and we hope to hold our forthcoming PNC session in Algiers according to the Algiers-Aden agreement and in line with the common revolutionary and fraternal traditions between the Algieran and Palestinian revolutions. [end recording]

PLO Sources on Syrian, PDRY, Algerian Summit

JN120730 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The intra-Palestinian dialogue to pave the way for an agreement on convening the PNC will be resumed in Algiers today between the Democratic Alliance factions and the Fatah Movement. Informed Palestinian sources in Algiers are talking of the imminent arrival of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Algiers to join the PDRY and Algeria in mediating the internal Palestinian differences and bring the viewpoints of the PLO leadership and Syria closer together. These sources do not rule out the possibility that the PDRY and Algerian presidents would leave for Damascus in the near future for a tripartite summit with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Klibi Says Arab Summit 'Probably' Postponed

LD112012 Kuwait KUNA in English 1721 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, Sept 11 (KUNA) — The Arab Summit Conference would probably be postponed until December, said Arab League's Secretary General Chedli Klibi here Tuesday.

In a statement to KUNA, Klibi said the summit which was to be held in November would be postponed because its schedule conflicts with meetings of the U.N. Security Council session and the Organization of African Unity summit.

Asked about the possibility of solving the Western Sahara conflict in North africa through the Arab League, Klibi said he has not receive any request for transferring the case's file from the OAU to the League.

Talking about increasing Israeli diplomatic activity in Africa, Klibi said, "We have to respect the sovereignty of the African nations in making decision themselves." However, he praised efforts by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Algeria in convincing friendly African nations not to normalize relations with the Zionist entity.

The secretary general denied that he discussed the problem of Chad with French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius saying their talks dealt with the French role in activating a European initiative to solve the Middle East problem.

Klibi arrived here three days ago for talks with French officials on the French role in serving the cause of peace in the Middle East and ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Resistance Operations Near An-Nabatiyah

JN111729 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol while it was passing near An-Nabatiyah in occupied southern Lebanon this morning. Using machine guns and rockets in their daring attack, the resistance men destroyed a Zionist vehicle and killed or wounded all of its occupants. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this daring attack but, as usual, refrained from noting his losses. The spokesman said Israeli forces waged a large-scale search campaign and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of their links with the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Defense, Foreign Ministers Set Joint Meeting

LD120851 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Abha, 12 Sep (SPA) — GCC defense and foreign ministers will hold a joint meeting next Tuesday in Abha, and it will be immediately followed by the meetings of the 12th session of the GCC ministerial council.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah stated that the importance of the meeting stems from the decisions which will be adopted by the joint meeting when they discuss defensive strategy. The GCC secretary general noted that for the first time in the modern history of the region a document is being drawn to determine the consequences of collective responsibility in preserving the independence and security of the member countries.

He expressed hopes that the joint meeting will result in a document that will be one of the most prominent items of the agenda of the fifth summit session which will be held in November in Kuwait.

BAHRAIN

Tanker Hit by Iraqi Missile; No Injuries

GF120516 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 12 Sep 84 P 1

[Text] The Liberian-registered supertanker *Saint Tobias* was sailing out of the Gulf at normal speed last night after being hit by a missile in an Iraqi air attack south of Khark Island. The vessel's Norwegian managers, Fearnley and Eger of Oslo, said the missile hit a ballast tank above the waterline on the starboard side of the 250,500 dwt ship.

The ship's captain said none of the 32 Polish crew was injured and the ship was sailing out of the Gulf at normal speed. The *Saint Tobias* is to dock at Fujairah, outside the Strait of Hormuz, for an inspection of the damage.

Yesterday's attack broke a two-week lull in the Gulf waters. According to the London-based Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit, the *St Tobias* was the 42nd vessel to be damaged in the Gulf.

KUWAIT

Council of Ministers 'Regrets' U.S. Stance on Israel

LD111540 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Summary] The Kuwaiti Council of Ministers met this morning under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy premier and foreign minister. The council reviewed Arab and international political affairs and looked into some letters and cables, including reports from Kuwaiti embassies concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Palestine issue, and the situation in Lebanon.

The U.S. veto against Lebanon's draft resolution at the UN Security Council was discussed. "The council expressed its regret about the stance adopted by the United States, which is encouraging Israel to pursue its policy which is in violation of international conventions and law, while clearly expressing the bias of U.S. policy against Arab peoples. It also supports and gives its blessing to whatever encroachments are carried out by Israel. The United States was the only state which opposed the draft resolution, against international unanimity which was expressed in the support given by all the other UN Security Council members."

The council was informed of the letters exchanged between the Kuwaiti premier and the Iraqi deputy chairman of the RCC, 'Izzat Ibrahim. The council was also informed of the meeting which took place between the amir of Kuwait and the Saudi minister of education, who conveyed a message from King Fahd to the amir concerning coordination in the region.

Briefs

Envoy to Japan Departing — Tokyo, 10 Sep (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti ambassador to Japan, Ahmad Ghayth Abdallah, Monday visited the Japanese Emperor Hirohito on the occasion of ending his assignment to Japan. During the meeting, the Kuwaiti ambassador conveyed to the Japanese emperor the greetings and good wishes of H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. Ahmad Ghayth 'Abdallah, who was assigned to Japan for a period of seven years, described his meeting with the emperor as "friendly", due to the good relations between Kuwait and Japan. [Text] [*Kuwait KUNA in English 1044 GMT 10 Sep 84 LD*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Officials Authorized To Order Purchases From U.S.

LD111524 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening the Council of Ministers held a meeting under the chairmanship of the Second Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Aviation and Inspector General, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. After the meeting, information minister, 'Ali al-Sha'ir made a statement in which he said: At the beginning of the session, the council reviewed the reports concerning the pilgrimage and pilgrims in general this year.

His excellency the information minister said: The council looked into the work listed in the session's agenda and issued the following in this regard:

1. The council gave its consent to a request made by the minister of defense and aviation and inspector general to authorize him to delegate forces' commanders and heads of the ministry's departments to sign on his behalf some agreements of direct purchase with the U.S. Government for reasons explained by his royal highness in the light of a decision taken by the General Committee No 48 dated 20 August 1984.

2. The council endorsed the form proposed by the Foreign Ministry of the draft of economic and technical cooperation between the Kingdom and countries with which such an agreement is to be signed, and which has previously been studied by the General Committee of the Council of Ministers and recommended its (?adoption).

3. The council approved water and sewage proposal.

4. The council endorsed a request made by his excellency the minister of information for renewing the cooperation agreement signed between the Kingdom and France in developing television in the Kingdom for another 5 years from the date of expiration of the agreement, 5 November 1984, and authorized his excellency the minister of information to expand the addendum pertaining to its renewal.

FRG Rejects Israeli Request on Tornado Aircraft

GF111507 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Sep 84 p 19

[Correspondent's report from Washington]

[Excerpts] *AL-QABAS* has learned from reliable sources that the FRG has rejected a request which was presented by significant Zionist personalities asking the FRG to intervene and prevent the Tornado aircraft deal with Saudi Arabia. *AL-QABAS* has also learned that Britain is going ahead with this deal and it might with winged haste supply Saudi Arabia with the aircraft which are already in service by the British Air Force.

New Commander Appointed to Head Air Force

LD111510 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Royal Decree No A/414, dated 11 Sep 1984, has been issued ordering the transfer of Air Force Staff General Muhammad Sabri from the Air Force command and his appointment as a consultant to his highness the defense and aviation minister and inspector gerneral.

Another royal decree, Number A/415, dated 11 Sep 1984, has been issued ordering the appointment Air Staff Major General Abdallah al-Hamdan, as commander of the Air Force.

UAE

Gas, Oil Finds Reported in Six New Areas

GF111145 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
11 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Intensive exploration in Abu Dhabi Emirate last year resulted in the discovery of oil and gas bearing formations in six new areas, five of them offshore, the annual report of the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Department said.

The report said that offshore oil and gas were found in commercial quantities at the Umm ad-Daw field, the Alpha formation, West Mubarraz-b formation, West Mubarraz-i formation, and the Khuff layer of Abu al-Bukhush field. Onshore oil was struck in commercial quantities at the Shalay-1 formation, the report, published by the Arab Corporation for Information and Public Relations (ARIP), said.

The intensive explorations, using the latest technology,followed a directive from Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, the report said. Although more oil was discovered, the level of production was reduced in line with the agreement of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to keep output under check.

The UAE's current production, conforming to the quota decided upon by OPEC in March last year, is 1.1 million barrels per day [bpd] against a sustainable capacity of 2.5 million bpd. The report said new records in exploratory drilling were made during the year with a 47 per cent increase over the 1982 figure in the number of feet drilled with seven companies drilling a total of 294,835 feet. This was apart from the development wells drilled during the same period.

A total of 218 exploratory and development wells were drilled onshore and offshore with a total of 2.13 million feet bored, the report said. The increase in the number of bored wells does not necessarily mean an increase in the quantities of oil produced from the fields, the report said. It is meant to maintain balanced production in all parts of the field, and to preserve the layers' pressure and thus sustain continuous production by natural flow without the use of pumps or other such means as long as possible, it said.

The Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations (ADCO) bored 757,303 feet or 35.4 percent of the total footage bored last year by the operating companies. The report said crude oil and condensates produced last year totaled 294,176,765 barrels, of which 287,553,765 barrels were crude oil. This compared with the 1982 figures of 329,192,296 barrels and 322,634,795 barrels respectively. Exports of crude oil and condensates during the year totaled 250,486,562 barrels against 293,658,801 barrels in the previous year.

The Ruways main refinery refined 4.7 million tonnes of petroleum last year and the Umm an-Nar refinery 1.3 million tonnes. After the local consumption of 36,000 bpd, the surplus was exported. The gas liquefaction plant on Das Island produced 1.87

million tonnes of natural gas, 218,000 tonnes of propane, 201,000 tonnes of butane, and 145,000 ton of pentane.

The report said that more than 95 per cent of the liquefied gas produced at the Das plant was exported. The plant exported 1.83 million tonnes of natural gas, 218,000 tonnes of propane, 205,000 tonnes of butane, and 142,000 tonnes of pentane last year.

The liquefaction plant in Ruways, which was fed by onshore fields, produced 781,000 tonnes of propane, 844,000 tonnes of butane, and 904,000 tonnes of pentane. It exported 767,000 tonnes of propane, 798,000 tonnes of butane, and 869,000 tonnes of pentane. Most of the emirate's export of liquefied gas went to Japan under long-term contracts.

Briefs

Companies Blacklisted — Dubayy, 11 Sep (QNA) — The Israel Boycott Office in Dubayy, the UAE, has blacklisted 181 Arab and foreign companies and institutions for infringement of the laws of the Arab boycott of Israel. Some 117 foreign companies and institutions were removed from the blacklist for complying with the rules of the Arab boycott of Israel. Hikmat Sa'id Jarbu', director of the Israel Boycott Office in Dubayy, said that the boycott included Mitsubishi-made jeeps; a Canadian center affiliated with the Israeli Emigration Agency; the Austrian-Israeli Association; the Swiss Bank-United Mizrahi; the Egyptian (Ozoris) travel office; San (Juavani) hotel in Alexandria; the films of 'Umar ash-Sharif, Sabah, and 'Umar Khurshid [Egyptian film stars]; the writings of Najib Mahfuz and Tawfiq al-Hakim; and the films of Paul Newman, Richard Burton, and one film with Vanessa Redgrave. Among those removed from the blacklist are the Cypriot vessel (*Sharmel*), the Greek vessel (*Ashika Hope*), the French company B.C.N. (Grevas Danon), and the U.S. (Havterman) company. [Summary] [*Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Sep 84 GF*]

PDRY

Ethiopia, PDRY Ask Postponement of Red Sea Talks

EA111851 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The Ethiopian Government and South Yemen yesterday called for the postponement of the Red Sea security meeting scheduled for Sunday, 16 September, in Khartoum. The two governments regard the timing of the meeting as inappropriate and likely to threaten security and peace in the countries of the region. This call from Ethiopia and South Yemen was disclosed in a report issued in Aden yesterday.

It is known that it was the Sudanese Government that called for a meeting on Red Sea security to be convened following reports of mine explosions in the Red Sea [words indistinct] ships sailing through it.

Minister Returns With Note From YAR President

GF111556 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Dr 'abd al-'aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Aden this afternoon from Ta'iz after a short visit to the northern part of the homeland. During his visit, he conveyed a message from Brother 'ali Nair Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. The message dealt with consultation and cooperation on various issues of mutual concern.

In a statement to Aden News Agency, Brother ad-Dali said that he is carrying a written message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his brother Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

YAR

Vice President Receives Iraqi Official

GF111900 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly, member of the standing committee, and chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union, this morning received Taha Yasin al-'Ali, member of the Iraqi National Council, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Na'im Haddad, chairman of the Iraqi National Council. During the meeting, they discussed the current issues on the Arab and international arenas and the consultation between the two councils on various issues.

President Cables Ethiopian Leader on Anniversary

GF111816 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has sent a congratulatory cable to Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Briefs

Outgoing Libyan Envoy — Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the standing committee, today received Jibril Muhammad Sa'd, representative of the Libyan People's Bureau in San'a', on the occasion of the conclusion of his term of office. In the course of their meeting they discussed bilateral relations. [Text] [*San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84 GF*]

Mubarak Reviews Budget, Outlines Plan Guidelines

NC112124 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] During a meeting with political leaders today, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak reviewed the outline of the new state budget, which was hammered out during studies and discussions over the past few months. President Mubarak also reviewed a detailed report about the progress of the economic and social development plan in its 2d year. President Mubarak formulated the following guidelines and urged commitment to them:

First, the development plan should be implemented with accuracy and devotion to its goals;

Second, industrial and agricultural production should be increased and every effort should be made to improve the quality of Egyptian products to enhance their competitiveness at home and abroad;

Third, no additional burden should be borne by lower-income groups in order to promote social justice;

Fourth, government expenditure should be tightened and waste should be combatted in all forms; and

Fifth, a comprehensive plan should be formulated to eliminate routine and bureaucratic sluggishness and to provide the people with better service in government departments and in the public sector.

Mubarak Sends Congratulations to Ethiopia

NC111156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Ethiopian Socialist [Republic] on Revolution Day:

I am pleased to convey to Your Excellency sincerest heartfelt congratulations on Revolution Day. I wish you the best of health and happiness, and for your people all success and prosperity. Please accept my deepest esteem and greatest appreciation.

Ghali Meets With Israeli Ambassador 12 Sep

NC121121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received the Israeli ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason.

Netherlands Military Official Arrives in Cairo

NC101310 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — The Netherlands deputy defense minister arrived in Cairo from Beirut this afternoon on a 4-day visit to Egypt, during which he will inspect the Netherlands contingent of the Sinai Multinational Force.

The Netherlands military official was welcomed by Major General Mahmud al-Mahdi, deputy commander of the central district, and the personnel of the Netherlands Embassy in Cairo.

Government Trade Center To Reopen in Sofia

NC071747 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — It has been decided to reopen the Egyptian trade office in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia and to appoint Shafiq 'Abd al-'Aziz as head of the office. This was stated by Shawkat Fahmi, minister plenipotentiary of commercial representation and chairman of the East Europe department [title as received]. He said that trade delegations will be exchanged between Egypt and Bulgaria in the next few months in order to stimulate bilateral trade exchange. The office was closed in 1977.

Four 'Hostile' Maritime Targets Destroyed 12 Sep

JN121120 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1110 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A military spokesman has just made the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. But they wronged themselves therein. At length, we made them as a tale that is told, and we dispersed them all in scattered fragments. [Koranic verse]

Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their siege and control of the Khark Island and the other Iranian ports. A maritime convoy was discovered trying to enter Bander-e Khomeyni port. Our brave naval forces confronted it and between 0915 and 1117 [0515-0717 GMT] today, our forces hit and destroyed four hostile maritime targets. Our valiant Armed Forces will continue to deal destructive blows to the Iranian enemy's resources until it submits to the voice of truth and peace. Victory comes from God.

[Dated] 12 September 1984

Communique Reaffirms 2 Maritime Targets Attacked

JN111631 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,585 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

While continuing their daring activities against the rancorous Iranian enemy, our valiant Armed Forces reaffirm their ability by inflicting on the enemy the heaviest losses in the air, on the ground, and at sea. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. With God's help, a successful air strike was carried out against two maritime targets, one very large and the other of medium size, south of Khark Island at 1228 and 1233 today. Our valiant fighter aircraft returned safely and triumphantly to base after accomplishing their mission, praise be to God.

2. Using all types of weapons, one of our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration which tried to approach its forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing two, wounding many, and forcing the rest to flee. Our forward unit also destroyed one hardware stockpile.

3. Our forward units pounded enemy troops and positions opposite our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment and destroying one infantry positions and two hardware stockpiles. New groups of Iranians, escaping Khomeyni's inferno and the tyranny of his criminal clique, sought refuge with our forward units in another area of the same sector and were safely evacuated to the rear.

4. One of our forward units, using artillery and all types of weapons, dealt strong blows to enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying four weapons emplacements and personnel positions and three hardware stockpiles.

5. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the operational sector east of Tigris.

6. The criminal Iranian regime today shelled two civilian areas in Basra Governorate and Chuwartah. The enemy hit these areas with six shells.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 September 1984

Bahraini Sources Cited on Hit Liberian Tanker

JN111517 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1505 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Manama — It has been learned from maritime sources in Manama that an oil tanker flying the Liberian flag was hit by an Iraqi missile today south of Iran's Khark Island.

The sources added that the tanker *Saint Tobias* was hit on its right side. The maritime sources said that the ship was some 250,000 tons.

Iranian Passengers Tour Baghdad 11 Sep

JN111354 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — The passengers of the hijacked Iranian plane today toured Baghdad to become acquainted with its urban development.

During the tour, the Iranian guests were acquainted with the progress being realized in Baghdad, visited the Iraqi museum, and toured its various halls which depict the civilization in the Euphrates Valley throughout the ages. The passengers of the Iranian plane also visited the Baghdad tourist island where they had lunch.

Awqaf Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

JN111409 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — 'Abdallah Fadil, awqaf and religious affairs minister and head of the Iraqi pilgrimage delegation, returned to Baghdad today. The Iraqi minister said that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, during a recent meeting, asked him to convey to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people his best wishes for more progress and prosperity.

He added that he also met with Saudi officials to discuss the development of bilateral relations. The Iraqi minister said that during their pilgrimage Iraqi pilgrims genuinely expressed their commitment to Islamic principles and values.

Prime Minister Receives Iceland Premier

JN111454 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Amman, 11 Sep (PETRA) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received at his office today Icelandic Premier Steingrimur Hermannsson. Hermannsson is participating in the dialogue conference between Arab intellectuals and European liberal parties which began in Amman yesterday.

France's Hernu To Arrive in Amman 15 Sep

JN111438 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Amman, 11 Sep (PETRA) — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu will arrive in Amman on Saturday for a 3-day visit to the Jordanian Armed Forces. Hernu will visit a number of military and tourist sites and meet with the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and senior Jordanian officials.

JORDAN TIMES on UTC Nuclear Deal With PRC

JN120906 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Sep 84 p 7

[By Iain Jenkins, Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) Reporter]

[Text] London — A little known overseas Jordanian company may be poised to pull off one of the most bizarre business deals in the history of the nuclear industry.

Amman-based United Trading Company (UTC) claims it has been appointed to act as managing contractor for four nuclear power stations in China, on which Western interest has focused for more than 10 years.

UTC is owned by members of the Amman-based Hajjar family, businessman Tawfiq Tabba and Lietenant-General 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali, a former Jordanian chief of staff and ambassador to Washington. Al-Majali is also a director of Defence and Security International, a Cyprus-based company set up in spring 1984 to provide security services to Middle East clients.

UTC, which lists its main activities as trading, contracting, and acting as an insurance and travel agent, openly admits it has no experience of nuclear power work.

But in a two-hour interview with MEED at UTC's U.K. head office in Leatherhead, Surrey, senior executive Radwan Hajjar affirmed that the company "had secured a firm and final contract for four nuclear power stations in China with around $7,000 million."

Radwan, brother of UTC President Taj Hajjar, said the order was signed on July 31 with China's Water Resources and Electric Power Ministry, following about 12 months of negotiations.

He added that UTC would do none of the construction work itself. "We are novices in the nuclear field... but that is not a handicap. We have the management skills and will subcontract out all of the work," he said.

The news that a company with no nuclear experience has won such a contract has sent shockwaves through the industry. But MEED's inquiries in Europe, the U.S. and the Far East have provided evidence to support UTC's claim.

Some European contractors say they have seen the contract and are already negotiating with UTC. So far, there has been no independent confirmation from the Chinese.

UTC says it is looking to European contractors to supply the technical know-how to build the stations, of which three will have two 900-MW units, and the fourth a single 700-MW unit.

But UTC, and its financial adviser, Jordan's Petra Bank, are also seeking export credit — and it is finance that will probably determine who eventually wins the orders.

Beijing-based Bank of China has undertaken to guarantee all finance, provided the interest rates on any credit are below about 6-1/2 per cent.

Swiss companies have been quickest off the mark as far as putting a package together is concerned.

Brown, Boveri and Company says it is having talks with bankers, UTC and Sweden's Asea Atom, with which it is considering forming a consortium.

Any packages would then be considered by a joint Jordanian-Chinese company — to be set up soon — which would piece together the most attractive elements.

UTC's contract is in two parts. The first concerns the two by 900-MW Guangdong pressurised water reactor [PWR), on the China/Hong Kong border.

The U.K.'s General Electric Company (GEC) and France's Framatome, which have been negotiating for its supply and installation since 1980, should not be affected, however.

UTC emphasises that its contract does not cover conventional and nuclear islands, and so should not upset the two European firms' talks.

The remaining three stations — also probably PWRs — are covered in the second part of the contract.

It is not yet clear whether one of the stations involved is a plant in (Quinshan), Zhejiang Province, for which West Germany's Kraftwerk Union has been fruitlessly negotiating since 1976.

One of the main reasons for Beijing's decision to opt for UTC seems to have been the lack of headway made in talks with European and U.S. companies and governments.

According to Radwan Hajjar, the Chinese were "tired of the long-drawn-out negotiations," and turned to UTC to speed up the process.

For providing management skills, it is understood that UTC will receive a performance-linked management fee. The quicker it finalises a package, the more money it will get — and Radwan Hajjar is already talking about putting a deal together before the end of the year.

The poser facing the nuclear industry is: Why should China have selected a Jordanian-based trading company with absolutely no experience? According to Radwan Hajjar: "We simply took the initiative to approach the Chinese... They liked us, and they liked what we proposed."

There are also suggestions that UTC's case may have been helped by its connections in the Arab financial markets.

However, Hajjar says his company won the contract on merit, and on the basis of smaller deals it has concluded with China in the past.

Nevertheless, most nuclear specialists are astonished by the deal. Some remain openly sceptical.

One company official told MEED: "I have recently been in China where I spoke to the Water Resources and Electric Power Ministry. There was no indication of any such contract."

But other European contractors and suppliers claim to have had meetings with UTC; government officials in both the U.K. and France also confirm that they have been approached about the scheme.

One company, which says it has seen the contract, said: "Had it been anyone other than the Chinese who were involved, we would not even have agreed to see the Jordanians."

It believes the deal may still not go through, however. "The Chinese are shrewd negotiators," it adds. "They will see what the Jordanians come up with. In the meantime, they will continue direct negotiations with companies and governments...they are just broadening their options."

U.S. companies seem to have been left out of discussions entirely.

The apparent reason is that while Congress is now considering a bill to relax restrictions on trade with China, it is not expected to be passed for six months, at least.

China has plans to build up to 10 nuclear power stations by the turn of the century. To date, talks have been held about two only — at Guangdong and (Quinshan).

At present, annual power output is 327,000 KWH; the nuclear programme is designed to increase installed capacity by 10,000 MW.

Since 1977, when China and Jordan established diplomatic links, relations have been improving steadily.

Following King Husayn's visit last September, a trade agreement was signed; China's head of state Li Xiannian visited in March this year. [as published]

Accompanying this improvement in the political relationship has been a gradual increase in trade.

In 1983, China's exports — mainly of textiles, canned food and chemicals — totalled $32 million. Jordan sold goods, including phosphates and potash, amounting to $37 million.

In addition, five Chinese companies are working in Jordan on contracts totalling an estimated $100 million.

As Beijing has still released no information about the deal, UTC, too, is staying pretty close-lipped, to avoid offending its sensitive client.

Until China does make some announcement, many questions will remain unanswered. In the event, the contract could turn out to be worth less than the paper it is written on; on the other hand, it could prove to be a new, and unique, way of speeding up China's acquisition of nuclear power.

Birri Will Not Attend 12 Sep Cabinet Session

NC111706 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] At a meeting with journalists, Minister of State for the South and Reconstruction Affairs Nabih Birri said that he is willing to go anywhere to attend an informal ministerial meeting as agreed on at the first Cabinet session, however procrastination [by other Cabinet members] has prevented this. He said that he is not willing to attend a routine Cabinet session and that he is in agreement on this with Walid Junblatt. Birri added that the sessions have become useless.

Asked about the reported possibility of his meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Walid Junblatt, Birri denied this.

As to the Cabinet session tomorrow, Birri said: The agenda of tomorrow's session is a routine one. There is no need for us to attend this session.

He demanded an investigation into the cutting off of electricity in the southern suburb last Sunday with the aim of preventing the suburb inhabitants from watching television and the relay of the speeches made at the huge rally held in Hayy as-Sullam.

Cabinet Winds Up Session; Conclaves To Be Held

NC121022 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1007 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Cabinet session ended 2 minutes ago. It has been decided to hold conclaves starting next Monday in Bikfayya. The ministers will spend the night at High Hill Hotel in Bikfayya. The Cabinet was briefed on reports compiled by judges on the implications of the assassination attempt against Minister Salim al-Huss.

RFL: Car Bomb Investigation Clears Security Man

NC111651 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The investigation about the bomb car used in the assassination attempt against Minister al-Huss did not implicate Lieutenant Colonel Mansur, who was accused by Minister Nabih Birri of planning the operation.

Some quarters expressed astonishment at this new type of unfounded accusation, particularly in that the case involved is one of murder and attempted murder and that the accusations were directed at a security organ and one of its members.

It is noteworthy that Minister Birri ordered that the sources who gave him the information leading to this accusation be interrogated after he discovered that the accusation was incorrect.

Karami Address, Comments to Editors Syndicate

NC111255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami this morning received in his office in the government house editors syndicate chairman Milhim Karam and the syndicate council members.

Speaking at the meeting, Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording] We are happy to meet with you on this glorious day, because our meeting with you constitutes a meeting with all our citizens. You are the means for talking to the people about their conditions, interests, and future. We are all aware of the importance and seriousness of this stage, and hence our common feeling regarding the need to cooperate in order to save ourselves and our country from its ordeal. The salvation government came through the will of the citizens and in order to achieve their desires and aspirations. Therefore, our objective must be to save this country from its ordeal, and we must find ways to achieve it.

Frankly speaking, when the national unity government was formed, it was the hope of all the citizens, because national reconciliation is the approach to the solution of all our problems. I still stress that national reconciliation is the approach to the solution of all our problems. Without reconciliation, conflict and differences will continue.

Our salvation lies in our hands. If we resolve our problems, no one can overcome us. Past experience proves this. We sought the help of all states and many states came here and participated with their fleets on the pretext of rescuing us. After a few months, they fled — and without saying goodbye. No one can help us better than ourselves. We must manage our affairs. But this we must do in a proper way and in an agreed upon and planned way. This is the reason why informal Cabinet meetings are advocated. I say informal Cabinet meetings, because if such meetings are to be useful and fruitful, they must be held by the deciding body. If the purpose of such meetings is just to exchange views and rebuke each other and then come out reconciled, this in my opinion will not put a final end to our problems. The Cabinet needs time to discuss all the political and security issues and arrive at suitable and positive solutions for them — that is to say, to implement the government policy program. I think that this is the natural thing which must happen.

Some ask what has changed and what has been achieved 4 months after the formation of the Cabinet? I think that when a person is very sick, he requires a period of recuperation. The recuperation period may be somewhat long. It is more worrying if the person moves suddenly from a state of recuperation to one of good health. After 10 years of trouble, no citizen can imagine that it is possible to resolve everything within 4 months. There are steps which are being made, which perhaps are not mentioned, to prepare the way and to put the train on the right track. Meetings are being held to study all pending issues to prepare solutions for them and to agree on these solutions. This is something fundamental.

The people are entitled to be worried when they hear the news about activities and see what is happening on the ground. They say perhaps things are not proceeding well. I think that what is happening today is tantamount to the pain that precedes the birth. Why don't we understand things as they are and accept them in this way and then promote them and interpret them to the people as things which really precede the salvation process. I do not think that our situation today is worse than it was 4 months ago. Four months ago there was indiscriminate shelling day and night. Thank God, there has been no indiscriminate shelling or sniping for the past 2 months.

Therefore, the situation is going from bad to less bad and from less bad to good, and, God willing, from good to better. Ask for it and it is done — only God can do this.

We went to the Security Council. Of course, it was our right and duty to go to the Security Council when inhuman, fascist, and Nazi practices continued in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. Despite all our discussions with foreign embassies, we only experienced more transgression, arrogance, repression, and domination with the aim of severing the south from the rest of Lebanon.

We submitted a complaint. Frankly speaking, in my capacity as foreign minister, I was behind all the steps that preceded, accompanied, and followed the complaint. In my opinion, it is not important that we submit a complaint that includes name calling, rejection, condemnation, etc. What is important is that we be realistic and serious, submit tangible facts, and request respect for international conventions and for the people's rights which are safeguarded and guaranteed by these conventions.

We need to be realistic and practical. We went to submit our grievances to world public opinion and to request support for our right given to us by international laws and agreements. We have not transgressed against anyone; we are transgressed upon. Therefore, I say that our case and our complaint were so strong that we were able to receive 14 votes, despite the U.S. rejectionist stand and despite its use of the right of veto. Its unilateral stand in this respect is a shame on the United States, not on me. It undermines U.S. policy, not my policy. Therefore, in my policy I do not say that I am moderate but realistic, and in my request I was serious whereby I have asked the United Nations through the Security Council to lift this harm from me.

Therefore, I frankly say that regrettably the U.S. side adopted a stand which we have rejected and condemned, because it is also our right to keep the harm away from us. When someone stands in the way of your attaining your right and what ensures the security of your citizens, do you tell him: Thank you? The least you will do is you will tell him: You are wrong, and you are unfair in your stand because you are supporting the culprit against the victim and the oppressor against the oppressed. This is what we have done.

I am optimistic despite all signs of convulsions. I am and will remain optimistic so long as my objective is to save my country. I will continue to work until I achieve this objective. I have great hope that this government will continuously forge its way toward the salvation of Lebanon, the liberation of its south, and the reformation of its system, placing security in the correct position so that stability will be the real prelude to the reconstruction of the country. [end recording]

In answer to questions, the prime minister said that the coming informal Cabinet meetings will amend some legislative decrees and will cancel all unfair provisions that restrict the freedom of the press.

Asked about the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, Prime Minister Karami said: The meeting will be held. Informal meetings will also be held to find solutions for the topics under discussion.

Concerning accusations by two ministers [Birri and Junblatt] that the chairman of the National Security Council was behind the attempt to assassinate former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, Karami said: The judicial departments are carrying out their duty. As long as there is an accusation, there must be an investigation.

Concerning the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate and the future of this force, Karami said: It is no secret that in our drafts of security arrangements, there is a role assigned to UNIFIL. We want to involve it with us to prove our good intentions and to facilitate the liberation of our south from the occupier.

Concerning the possibility of a U.S. veto on the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate, Karami said: The United States will have then given up all ideals, as well as its role. I rule this out resolutely because such a stand will expose the whole region to danger.

Concerning the government's support for the national resistance in the south, Karami said: We support the resistance.

Concerning the Lebanese delegation to the UN General Assembly, Karami said: I will head the Lebanese delegation. I will go to the United Nations and deliver Lebanon's address, which will put matters in their proper perspective.

Concerning security arrangements in southern Lebanon and the reported readiness of Britain and France to mediate in this matter, Karami said: Delegates have come to us to discuss matters concerning security arrangements. We frankly told them: There will be no direct contacts between us and Israel, but we agree to contacts through a freindly state. Nothing further has happened.

Concerning the situation in Tripoli and the mountain, and what is expected in this regard, Karami said: I am optimistic about the security plans for the mountain and Tripoli. Meetings are being held. The results should appear soon.

Concerning the Syrian role in Lebanon, Karami noted that Cabinet meetings are continuing and that there is no shelling. We will work to implement all that we promised regarding the problems we cannot solve alone.

After ruling out any major differences within the Cabinet, Karami affirmed that all the media must be under state control. He also affirmed that the law is above everyone.

Concerning relations with Saudi Arabia, Karami said these relations are good. He then spoke about the Israeli presence in the south, expressing the hope that the Israeli forces will quickly depart from Lebanon on the basis of Shim'on Peres' statement on the need for a quick withdrawal from the Lebanese quagmire.

Discussing Lebanese-Syrian cooperation, Karami said: Cooperation between us is continuing. Syria will spare no effort for Lebanon's salvation.

Concerning the issue of cantons, he explained that this is talk from the past. Everyone is convinced of the unity of the Lebanese.

PSP, Amal Delegation Meets Karami, Goes to Syria

NC111915 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Muhsin Dallul, deputy leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], Akram Shuhayyib [member of the PSP leadership], and Muhammad Baydun, Amal Political Bureau member, today met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami to consult on fixing an early date for informal Cabinet sessions. The delegation then met with PSP leader Walid Junblatt. They also met with Minister Nabih Birri and briefed him on the results of the meetings. The delegation then left for Syria to meet with Syrian officials and discuss the latest developments.

Junblatt Discusses Current Political Situation

JN111136 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Sep 84 p 18

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party and minister of public works and tourism, by an unidentified *AR-RA'Y* correspondent in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: How do you evaluate the current Lebanese situation?

Answer: Lebanon is now closer to peace than war. However, the situation could be reversed if the causes of trouble are not remedied and the causes of internal strife are not dealt with from the roots. There are many causes; some of them are related to the political system and its development and some are related to the regional and international equations. Here I must affirm that the Phalangist plan, the isolationist divisional plan, still exists.

Question: Is the current truce in Lebanon the result of a political decision or of regional and international factors?

Answer: The current truce and the present government are the result of the mountain and south Beirut fighting. The Lebanese regime would not have submitted to this truce and to the Geneva and Lausanne resolutions had there not been a fierce war that killed hundreds, not to mention the great destruction caused by the war. But has the regime fully submitted? I say that it submitted reluctantly, nothing more.

Question: It is said that the current government is the last hope or the last opportunity. Is it still so?

Answer: Let us agree on expressions. This is not a government of national unity, it is not a government of political detente; it is a government in which the opposition is represented after a long political and military struggle. We may reach a formula for a government of national unity if the real demands, or the opposition demands, are met. These demands are very great. We will not be satisfied with the Lausanne document because political development has no limits; it should not have limits. The Lausanne document was a compromise reached in order to avert the conference's failure. It was not a bad compromise. However, the popular demands in Lebanon are much greater than the Lausanne document.

Question: How can these popular demands be met?

Answer: I hope that the popular Lebanese demands, represented by social justice; canceling political sectarianism, or realizing secularism; and fairly distributing the national wealth, will be realized without armed revolution. However, if we are forced to ignite this revolution, we are ready for it.

Question: There is fear that the differences within the Cabinet may be transferred to the streets. Is this fear justified?

Answer: The most important thing for us is to preserve our alliance with Nabih Birri, that is with the Amal movement, and to keep it strong. I am sure it is strong because it was united in blood in the same trench and on all fronts in both south Beirut and the mountain. However, regrettably, some ministers who had been members of the opposition believe that the state should spread its influence and legitimacy. But in Lebanon there is no state; there are contradictory interests. We do not consider the Lebanese regime to be representing us because we are a temporary opposition in the government. We draw our legitimacy from the people and we refuse to renounce this legitimacy. We also warn those who had been in the opposition that it is not easy to renounce the people's legitimacy. We have reached our position as the opposition in this government through the sacrifice of hundreds of martyrs from our comrades. People will eventually ask us to account for our behavior.

Question: Why has the security plan for the mountain not so far been implemented?

Answer: We have not fought and offered great sacrifices so that the Lebanese Army could return and quietly take the mountain as an easy morsel. So far we are suspicious about this army's intentions. We do not want a factional army, but a national one, even if the Army entered Al-Ashrafiyah. We know well that the Army's entry to East Beirut was a theatrical gesture and will not create a radical change there; neither will it confiscate weapons. Therefore, we will maintain our weapons and reject the Army's entry to the mountain. If the Army seeks to open the main roads, it is welcomed. However, no to any deeper penetration. If the Army wants to go to the south, let it go. However, pity the poor citizens of the south, because nothing will change for them while under the yoke of the Israeli occupation.

Question: There is concern that the Lebanese Government's security plan will turn into a plan for security decentralization.

Answer: Let us be frank. There is no decentralization of security in Lebanon. There is a statelet within the Lebanese state; namely, the Phalangist state. There are also economic, military, and political privileges. They only seek to take control of our areas, the nationalist areas that have been liberated from the yoke of the Phalangists after the mountain war and the Beirut uprising. They must be accused of decentralization before us. You know the well known slogan which says: What belongs to us is for us, and what belongs to you is for us and for you.

Question: What do you have to say about the civil administration?

Answer: We have exerted this effort in order to provide the minimum level of security to the mountain's citizens, not to mention the social care. I believe that we have succeeded. The civil administration will continue even if the state's rule is restored, in order to help the state in helping the people.

Question: Is your alliance with the Amal movement a prelude to announcing the broad front?

Answer: The nucleus of this front has been announced. The Amal movement has certain considerations that prevent it from joining this front. We understand these considerations. We would like this nucleus to expand to include all the nationalist forces in Lebanon.

Question: Is the front considered an alternative to the nationalist movement?

Answer: It is a continuation of it. There are no alternatives.

Question: Prime Minister Karami has said that the Lebanese Government is studying security arrangements in the south.

Answer: When we touch on the security arrangements in southern Lebanon, then this means preventing the armed Palestinian action in Lebanon. This is a decision which is not easy to make, and I personally will not make it alone. There should be a general pan-Arab guarantee. Lebanon has endured a great deal from the armed Palestinian action. I do not complain, because Lebanon has endured this with honor. If security arrangements are necessary, then let them be achieved through a joint and comprehensive Arab understanding.

Franjiyah Raps U.S. Veto, Lebanese Government

NC120913 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0624 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference in his summer palace in Ihdin yesterday. He dealt with various topical issues in Lebanon.

Franjiyah said: This week the United States, as usual, vetoed an otherwise unanimous Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli occupation practices in our occupied land. In justifying the veto, the United States gave an ugly excuse. The United States, ignoring or feigning ignorance, and both are serious, and from the mouth of its representative at the Security Council, asked Lebanon to place fraternal Syria and the Israeli enemy on the same footing. What is more serious is that the U.S. representative allowed himself to interfere in our internal affairs, as if we were one of the U.S. states that need a trusteeship. I wonder how long the United States will continue to adopt inhuman stands that contravene human rights in order to satisfy the Israeli enemy. I call for a decisive and firm stand to be adopted against anyone who wishes evil for us and plans to do away with our beloved homeland.

Franjiyah further said: Today and more than ever before, I adhere to what I said at the Lausanne conference to sever diplomatic and even economic relations with the United States following its hostile stand at the Security Council.

Asked whether this government — which is only able to meet within the framework of the course imposed on it, that is, to hold informal meetings, while it is unable to unify its ranks or the country — should in the interest of the country continue or a new government be formed, Franjiyah said: Until now, Lebanon has never had a permanent government. All governments are susceptible to resignation. Since the government has not resigned, the president still has the right to relieve it. I wonder why this right has not yet been used.

Question: Do you believe that the president, given the current situation, is able to take such a step without further fragmenting the country?

Franjiyah: I have said a daring step and such an action requires certain boldness. I cannot say if this boldness exists or not.

Question: Your Excellency, do you believe that such a step can be taken without affecting the future of Lebanon's unity?

Franjiyah: Anything can be done when the will exists. If we continue with this situation. [sentence as heard] The current government is formed of personalities that represent the Lebanese people. If we give in to what these personalities impose on us now, what will remain for us to give in the future? If there is agreement on what to give, every Lebanese has a right that he is supposed to get, but it is unacceptable to impose such rights. [sentence as heard]

Palestinians, 'Black September' Sent to Al-Kharrub

NC121152 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information that dissident Palestinian Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] in the past few days sent armed groups of his supporters and members of the Black September organization to the Iqlim al-Kharrub area with arms, rocket launchers, and ambulances to launch operations against the Israeli forces and to support the socialists in the area.

RFL Reports on Syrian Reinforcements in Al-Biqa'

NC121154 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' say that there are Syrian concentrations and military movements by the Syrian special units in the I'at area at the southern entrance to Ba'labakk. Reports say that there are Syrian reinforcements on the contact lines with the Israeli forces coupled with trench digging and the building of fortifications, particularly in the plains of 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar.

1 Killed During Incident at Crossing Point in South

NC111454 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the south reports that Israeli forces closed the Batir-Jazzin crossing point for some time this afternoon following an incident that resulted in the death of 'Ali 'Asim from Ansar and the wounding of three other persons. The Israelis reopened the crossing point at 1530. The incident took place after a dispute at the crossing point resulted in shots being fired. A report received a short while ago says that what took place was that fire was opened by mistake from the machine gun of one of the Israeli soldiers while passengers were getting out of their cars in the Batir-Jazzin area.

4 Israeli Soldiers Reportedly Killed in Explosion

NC111248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese Resistance men detonated an explosive charge by remote control as an Israeli patrol was crossing the road leading to 'Ayta ash-Sha'b at 0720 today. The explosion destroyed an Israeli military truck, killed at least four soldiers, and wounded others. Reports from the site say the powerful explosion hurled the truck a number of meters. The occupation forces immediately cordoned off the area and brought in reinforcements, while the resistance men withdrew from the area. The enemy soldiers arrested a number of citizens and took them to an undisclosed place.

Resistance Forces Attack Israeli Patrol 12 Sep

NC120738 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0700 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance forces this morning detonated an explosive device when an Israeli patrol was passing on the Jazzin-Hayturah road. An Israeli vehicle was put out of commission and its crew were either killed or wounded.

DER SPIEGEL Interviews Defense Minister Talas

DW111339 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 10 Sep 84 pp 134-144

[Interview with Defense Minister Mustafa Talas by *DER SPIEGEL* correspondents Siegesmund Von Ilsemann and Adel S. Elias in Damascus; date not given]

[Excerpts] *DER SPIEGEL:* Is the political influence of the Army not suffering from the lack of military successes to date?

Talas: Nonsense, that is all rumors. What the press has fabricated about this lately is nauseating. There is just one president in Syria, Hafiz al-Asad. He is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the Ba'th Party. Write in *DER SPIEGEL* verbatim — there is no military wing nor any party wing in our country.

DER SPIEGEL: What is the story about the president's brother, Rifa't?

Talas: If our president tells somebody to scram to Geneva, then that person goes to Geneva. Anyone who says no to President al-Asad is beheaded. The man whose name you mentioned is persona non grata forever in our country. If this person had not gone abroad, the Army would have struck. Our state is strong. Even Kissinger conceded in his memoirs: "We made every effort to overthrow Hafiz al-Asad in Syria, but the regime is powerful and strong, and we had to abandon our plan."

DER SPIEGEL: According to expert opinion, Israel is very probably in possession of nuclear weapons. What possibilities does Syria have to counteract this danger?

Talas: We are convinced that Israel has nuclear weapons. The Americans have made the Israelis' access to them easy. They are cooperating very closely with Israel in nuclear technology. If Israel uses nuclear weapons, it alone will be responsible. For such an event, the Soviet Union has given us a guarantee that it will let us have nuclear weapons with which we can reply to such a destructive strike.

DER SPIEGEL: What kind of weapons systems are these?

Talas: We can use surface-to-surface or air-to-ground missiles for that purpose. In any case, the Soviets can make available to us the means that will enable us to give a nuclear response. If Israel resorts to nuclear weapons, it will be the sole loser and in no event the winner.

DER SPIEGEL: Who would carry out the retaliation strike — the Syrians or the Russians?

Talas: We, not the Russians, will repulse the Israelis. We would even risk our lives to gain possession of some nuclear weapons with which we could reach Israel. Can you give me a plausible reason why we should not do this in the event Israel uses nuclear weapons first?

DER SPIEGEL: This would then be the prelude to world conflagration.

Talas: As long as the Americans blindly support Israeli policy, there is a fuse for world war.

Talas Denies DER SPIEGEL Report

JN111825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1805 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] *DER SPIEGEL* magazine published a statement attributed to Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas that Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad is persona non grata in Syria. Of course, this statement raised a hue and cry. So far, the Syrian capital has not commented on this statement. However, Dr Khalil Ahmad, official spokesman for Rif'at al-Asad's information office, affirmed that the Syrian vice president is currently in Geneva for health reasons and that Rif'at al-Asad's treatment has made it necessary to extend his stay abroad for some time. His return to Syria will take place very soon and he will resume his national duties beside President Hafiz al-Asad.

Dr Khalil Ahmad added that in a contact with Dr Rif'at al-Asad, Gen Talas denounced what was said on his behalf in the magazine with respect to Dr al-Asad and expressed surprise that a magazine such as *DER SPIEGEL* had forged facts. Gen Talas added: How can I tell a magazine something which my government and my superiors have not authorized me to say?

Rif'at al-Asad Back in Geneva

NC111448 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Geneva, Sep 11 (AFP) — Rif'at al-Asad, the brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, has returned here quietly after a brief private visit to Paris, reliable sources said, underscoring rumors he has fallen from favor.

Rif'at al-Asad, once touted as a possible successor to his brother, first arrived in Geneva on June 1 after an official visit to the Soviet Union where he had headed a large Syrian delegation. But he has remained in Switzerland, living in a private villa on the left bank of Lake Geneva. Last month he left for France at the invitation of former Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy but reportedly did not meet with any French officials during his stay.

Sources said he enroled several of his children in French schools and he is said to have a home in the town of Saint Nom La Breteche, outside Paris.

President al-Asad Receives Argentine Official

JN111253 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Ricardo Daud, the Argentine deputy who is of Syrian origin. Argentine Ambassador in Damascus Andres Ceustermans attended. Daud conveyed to President al-Asad a message from Argentine President Raul Alfonsin dealing with bilateral relations. President al-Asad accepted the message with thanks and asked him to convey a reply message and greetings to the Argentine people and the brother Arab expatriates in Argentina.

The talks during the meeting dealt with the relations between Syria and Argentina and the conditions of the Syrian community in Argentina. Daud conveyed to the president the greetings and admiration of the Arab expatriates for his brave stands and his great achievements for Syria and the Arab nation. He also conveyed to the president the expatriates' appreciation of Syria's pioneering role in the region.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanese Party Delegation

JN111219 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1100 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the Lebanese Arab Democratic Party delegation comprising Nasib al-Khatib, Suhayl Hamadah, 'Ali 'Id, Najah Qaz'un, Ghassan ar-Rayyan, and 'Ali Bizzi. Talks during the meeting centered on the Lebanese situation and the efforts to reach national reconciliation in Tripoli. The Arab Democratic Party members expressed their high evaluation of Syria's stand and its support for Lebanon and the Lebanese people. The president affirmed Syria's desire to continue supporting the Lebanese security and salvation march, backing efforts to national reconciliation in Tripoli, and efforts to establish peace all over Lebanon.

Mashariqah Returns From Bulgarian Celebrations

JN111804 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, accompanied by Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, returned to Damascus this afternoon after heading the Syrian delegation participating in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution and Bulgaria's liberation from fascism.

Comparison of Syrian-Iranian Joint Statement

Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2030 GMT on 8 September carries the Syrian-Iranian joint statement issued following Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's visit to Syria. A comparison of the Tehran Domestic version with the Damascus Television Service version, published in the 10 September Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, pages H 3 & H 4, shows the two to be identical, except for the following:

Page H 4, third paragraph, first line Tehran Domestic version reads: ...that expose its racist nature and continued occupation of the Islamic-Arab territories, ignoring... (changing "hostile" to "racist" and "Arab territories" to "Islamic-Arab territories")

Same page, fourth paragraph, second line Tehran Domestic version reads: ...accords and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement ... (changing "Arab-Israeli" to "Egyptian-Israeli")

Same page, fifth paragraph, third line Tehran Domestic version reads: ...for the Lebanese nationalist and Islamic resistance in the Lebanese... (adding "and Islamic resistance")

Same page, sixth paragraph, second line Tehran Domestic version reads: ...al-Asad in foiling the 17-article agreement, which constituted... (changing "17 May agreement" to "17-article agreement")

Herut Approves Unity Accord; Ministers Named

TA111818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Report by Alan Ben-'Ami live]

[Text] A stormy 2 and 1/2 hour session of the Herut Central Committee ended just a few moments ago with a vote of approval for a national unity government and for outgoing Prime Minister Shamir's list of Herut candidates for ministerial portfolios in that government.

The stormy debate was prompted, of course, perhaps and not unexpectedly, by Ari'el Sharon. He has a secure place on the Cabinet list, but he demanded open competition for all ministerial posts except that of Mr Shamir and a secret vote on each candidate. Delegates jumped to their feet in protest or in support. There were a few limited speeches for and against and then the convention chairman quickly called for a floor vote on whether or not to accept Mr Shamir's proposed list. For this there was an overwhelming vote in favor, and further protests then that the procedure was not democratic, but, nevertheless, after more arguing and speeches, the vote in favor of Mr Shamir and his Cabinet list was declared a valid one.

However, David Magen, a staunch supporter of Ari'el Sharon, said that he intends to protest this decision by voting against the national unity government in the Knesset. Most other Herut members, though, appeared to be satisfied with the decision.

The Herut ministers in a national unity government will be, then: Yitzhaq Shamir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; David Levi, minister of housing; Moshe Arens, minister without portfolio. He is giving the defense portfolio to Labor Party member Yitzhaq Rabin. Ari'el Sharon will be minister of commerce and industry. Hayim Corfu, minister of transport; and a new member of the ministerial list for Herut people, Moshe Qatzav, who gets labor and welfare. Missing from the list are former Minister of Finance Yoram Aridor and his successor, Yig'al Kohen-Orgad.

The scene here at the convention center in Tel Aviv is now perhaps, happily so, a quiet one. People are beginning to go home. Tomorrow they'll be back to see what happens in the Knesset tomorrow when the national unity government is presented.

Further Ministerial Appointments Made

TA111911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The meeting between Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres is scheduled to begin now, 1 hour late, and our correspondent Amnon Nadav comments that it is expected that the coalition agreement will not be signed tonight.

In this context, our correspondent has learned some more details of the division of posts in the next Cabinet. Avraham Tamir, of the Yahad Movement, will be the director of the prime minister's office. Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino [Labor Party] will be deputy minister of health. Refa'el Edri [Labor Party], who was not given a ministerial post, was offered the post of deputy minister by Shim'on Peres, but Edri has rejected this. People in the Labor Party say he will be asked to be the Knesset faction chairman and chairman of the coalition leadership, if this is possible.

Labor Party Approves Ministerial Nominees

TA111947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] At the Labor Party Central Committee meeting, Prime Minister-Designate Shim'on Peres presented his list of ministers for the national unity Cabinet. Jack Katzenell reports from Tel Aviv:

The list is now official and it contains no surprises: Shim'on Peres, prime minister; Yitzhaq Navon, deputy premier and education minister; Yitzhaq Rabin, defense minister; Hayim Bar-Lev, minister of police; Gad Ya'aqobi, minister for economic planning; Mordekhay Gur, minister of health; Arye Nehamkin, minister of agriculture; Ya'aqov Tzur, minister for immigrant absorption; and Moshe Shahal, minister of energy and infrastructure.

The names of the deputy ministers were not announced, but Shim'on Peres said they include at least one woman. This was not enough for veteran Labor Party member Tamar Eshel who made an impassioned speech protesting at the total exclusion of women from the full ministerial posts. However, she was followed by Ya'el Dayan, a rising star in the Labor Party, who made a very eloquent speech in support of the party leadership, earning thunderous applause.

There were also protests from the representatives of the Moroccan immigrants, the Georgian Jews, the development towns, and other interest groups who are not represented in the Cabinet.

Difficulties Noted in Shamir-Peres Talks

TA112215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Labor Party and Likud teams are now trying to overcome difficulties in the way of signing the coalition agreement. The meeting between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir has not yet resumed. A senior Labor Party source told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that the difficulties are greater than expected, the main one being the religious affairs portfolio. The Likud unambiguously demands that the portfolio be given to SHAS, whereas the Alignment wants to reserve it for the prime minister but, in actual fact, it would be controlled by the National Religious Party.

'Controversy' Remains Unresolved

TA120516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres this morning said that he will present his cabinet to the Knesset by tomorrow. He told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that the controversy with the Likud over the religious affairs portfolio remains unresolved. Peres and Shamir met overnight and a short time ago they retired to hold consultations with their aides. Last night Yosef Burg promised Shim'on Peres that if the negotiations break down, the National Religious Party will support a narrow-based government led by Peres.

Knesset To Debate New Government 13 Sep

TA120808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Knesset will convene tomorrow to discuss the establishment of the new government. This was decided by the Steering Committee.

NRP Endorses Participation in Unity Government

TA111502 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 11 Sep (ITIM) — The National Religious Party [NRP] directorate today endorsed the party's participation in the national unity government on the basis of maintaining and securing the status quo on religious and state affairs.

Meeting at Bet Sokolov in Tel Aviv, the directorate was briefed by the negotiating team on the contacts with the two large parties and on the main points of the coalition agreement. In its decision, the directorate expressed satisfaction at the fact that "the NRP's goal of establishing a national unity government" had been achieved.

The NRP's executive is meeting this afternoon to decide on the party's candidate for interior minister.

Peres-NRP Nearing Agreement on Narrow Government

TA120925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Frantic talks are being held in the Knesset between the Alignment and the National Religious Party [NRP] over the establishment of a narrow-based government under Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent Tzvi Isra'eli says that in the Knesset it is assessed that the two parties are nearing an agreement. Shim'on Peres asked Shulamit Aloni to cancel her trip abroad scheduled for tomorrow to assure the narrow-based government of a majority in a vote of confidence in the Knesset tomorrow.

In the framework of the talks between the Alignment and the NRP this morning, Knesset Member 'Uzi Bar'am met with Yehuda Ben-Me'ir. Later, in an interview to the Voice of Israel, Bar'am said that the Alignment must react properly to the Likud tactics which he believes are intended to waste the remaining time in which Peres must establish a government. The debate over the election of the Knesset speaker was repeatedly postponed at the request of the Likud. The Likud faction is currently holding consultations.

Our correspondent in the Knesset, Tzvi Isra'eli, has just reported that the NRP announced its willingness to join a narrow-based government led by Shim'on Peres, on the condition that its guidelines be the same as those set for the national unity government, and that those portfolios promised to the Likud remain open.

Negotiations on Government Continue

TA121128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Members of the National Religious Party [NRP] Knesset faction are now meeting for a decision on whether to join a narrow government of 58 Knesset members [MK's] headed by the Alignment. The meeting follows negotiations with Labor Party MK's Bar'am, Katz-'Oz, and Nahmi'as.

Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that a short time ago MAPAM authorized the Labor Party leaders to conclude the negotiations with the NRP, after which MAPAM will also join the narrow government. This refers to a government which will follow general guidelines, and will speak of the need to rapidly withdraw from Lebanon, remedy the economic blunders, and mend the rifts in society.

MK Shulamit Aloni, leader of the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM], has cancelled her trip abroad as a result of the latest developments. If a narrow government is indeed established, it will be composed of the Alignment, the CRM, Yahad, Shinuy, the NRP, Hurvitz' movement and perhaps also Morasha and TAMI.

The Likud leaders are presently holding consultations in the Knesset. The latest developments cast a doubt over the establishment of a national unity government.

NRP Presents Position

TA121213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] faction has presented its position on the future of the next government, after the key to the decision was put in its hands. If it concedes the religious affairs portfolio, a national unity government will be established. If not, a narrow government headed by the Alignment will be established, and the NRP will be given several portfolios. The Alignment is open to both possibilities.

Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli has learned that mediation between the Likud and Alignment has been resumed and Dan Meridor is now speaking with Moshe Shahal. The Likud leaders are continuing with consultations and the Morasha faction is scheduled to meet with the Likud for a briefing on the situation.

NRP Nominates Yosef Burg for Unity Cabinet

TA111714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Yosef Burg will be in the next Cabinet. The National Religious Party elected him to serve in the unity government on its behalf. This has been reported by our correspondent Hayim Zissovitz.

Shinuy Decides To Join Unity Government

TA112219 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2210 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 11 Sep (ITIM) — With a majority of 60 votes in favor, 33 against, and 3 abstentions, the Shinuy Council decided at around midnight today to endorse the agreement with the Alignment and join the unity government. The candidacy of Professor Amnon Rubinstein for a ministerial post was approved.

Meeting at Bet Sokolov in Tel Aviv, the council held a 7-hour session during which there was a heated argument between those advocating the agreement and those opposing it. The opponents were led by Knesset Member Mordekhay Virushubsky, who argued that the government-to-be would be a rightist one.

Abridged Version of Unity Government Agreement

TA120856 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The following is an abridged translation of the agreement for setting up a national unity government between the Alignment (Israel Labour Party-Independent Liberals-Yahad) and the Likud. It was due to be signed at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv, last night by Premier Yitzhaq Shamir and Premier-designate Shim'on Peres.

— A national unity government will be established by the Alignment, the Likud and other parties wishing to join this agreement with the approval of the first two parties.

— The government will have two basic principles: equality in the number of ministers and the maintenance of a balance between the parties when other parties join, so that neither of the camps achieves a majority over the other.

— The government will operate according to the guidelines attached to this agreement, which are an integral part of it.

— The government will function through the period of the 11th Knesset.

— For the first 25 months Shim'on Peres will be prime minister and Yitzhaq Shamir will be foreign minister and deputy prime minister. During the second 25 months, Yitzhaq Shamir will be prime minister and Shim'on Peres will be foreign minister and deputy prime minister.

— If either of them is unable to perform his task, his party will decide on a replacement.

— The prime minister will not use his right under the Basic Law: The Government to dismiss a minister.

— At the end of 25 months, Peres will resign and he and Shamir will recommend to the president that Shamir form the next government. Shamir will then form the same government.

— The Alignment will have the Ministries of Defence, Education and Culture, Agriculture, Energy and Infrastructure, Aliya [Immigration] and Absorption, Health, Police, Economic Planning and Communications or Transport.

— The Likud will have the Ministries of Finance, Justice, Labour and Social Affairs, Construction and Housing, Science and Technology, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Communications or Transport, and one other yet to be decided.

— The Interior Ministry is being reserved for the National Religious Party, if it decides to join the government, and the Ministry of Religious Affairs is being held by the prime minister until it is offered to an agreed candidate.

— An inner cabinet of 10 members — five from each party — will be formed and its decisions will be binding on the whole government.

— If the inner cabinet (the word Kabinet is used in the Hebrew original) cannot agree, the matter will not be brought before the full cabinet except with the agreement of Peres and Shamir.

— Among the ministerial committees to be established will be one for economic and social affairs, under Shamir or his nominee, and a committee headed by an Alignment member, to study changing the electoral system chaired by an Alignment man.

— A deputy defence minister of the Likud will be appointed who will deal with matters defined by the defence minister after consultation with him.

— A deputy finance minister of the Alignment will be appointed.

— The Police Ministry will be revived and renamed the Public Security Ministry.

— A free vote will be allowed on questions of election laws, election of judges and religious court judges. The possibility of abstention on religious issues will be maintained after consultation in the government or coalition executive.

— Foreign service appointments will be made on the basis of equality between the camps.

— The law known as the "Norwegian Law" is to be introduced in the Knesset's winter session, enabling ministers to resign from the Knesset and be reinstated if they cease to be ministers.

Ya'aqobi To Supervise Lands Authority

TA111918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The Israel Lands Authority is to be subordinate to the Ministry of Economics, and will be headed by Gad Ya'aqobi [Labor Party]. This was agreed this afternoon during talks between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir. The Likud had asked for the Israel Lands Authority to be subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Alignment's Hilel Elected Knesset Speaker

TA121012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 sep 84

[Excerpt] Shlomo Hilel is the Knesset speaker. Sixty Knesset members from the Alignment, the National Religious Party, Shinuy, the Citizens Rights Movement, Yahad, the Progressive List for Peace, TAMI, and Ometz voted for Hilel. Forty-six Knesset members from the Likud, SHAS, Agudat Yisra'el, and KAKH voted for Kohen-Avidov. The Tehiya and HADASH abstained, while Morasha Knesset members were not present.

Doubts Expressed About National Security Council

TA111157 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Although Prime Minister-Designate Shim'on Peres promised the Yahad leaders he would establish a national security council, it is very doubtful whether he will be able to keep his promise.

This is because the establishment of the council is opposed both by the Likud and the Alignment. Yitzhaq Shamir, the present foreign minister-designate and future prime minister in 2 years time, together with his colleagues in the Likud, is opposed to the idea of a national security council both for practical reasons and because of the desire to limit as much as possible moves taken by Weizman and his colleagues.

Defense Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Rabin is also firmly opposed to the establishment of a national security council.

Likud circles claim that Shamir and Peres actually agreed not to establish the council, and the whole matter appears doubtful. It may be postponed until it dies a natural death.

During deliberations with the Labor Party 2 days ago, Weizman and Tamir almost tore up the Yahad-Labor agreement against the background of their demand for the establishment of such a council under Tamir's leadership.

Finance Ministry Denies Report on Released Money

TA091230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] The Finance Ministry has completely denied the reports that the prime minister intervened with the Finance Ministry to order the release of about $2 million for the purposes of settlements in Judaea and Samaria. The Finance Ministry says that Finance Minister Kohen-Orgad heard the demand by Matityahu Drobles, the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, and asked his staff to examine the issue. Therefore, no decision has been made.

In any event, so our correspondent, Gadi Sukenik, was told, the Finance Ministry does not intend to release more than $1 million for the purpose of settlements and this is only if the members of the Budget Department recommend it and the finance minister agrees to approve it.

Treasury Rejects Settlement Money Request

TA101514 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by Shraga Meckel]

[Text] The Finance Ministry has rejected the Jewish Agency Settlement Department's demand that 600 million shekels be allocated for the settlements.

Yesterday it was reported from the Treasury that the request is currently under study, but that in any event it would not agree to transfer such a high sum to the settlements.

The Settlement Department asked the Treasury to release some of the funds which have been frozen for urgent needs such as paying electricity and water bills.

In the past, the Treasury has rejected such a request.

Treasury officials denied that pressures are being exerted on them to release the money for the settlements.

Names, Locations of 27 Planned Settlements

TA111056 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Sep 84 p 8

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami]

[Text] Most of the 27 settlements which the Likud demands be established by the end of the national unity government's tenure are located in the heart of Samaria and the Binyamin District.

In the Likud-Alignment coalition agreement, it is not determined which six settlements will be established within the coming year.

As may be recalled, the Likud demands that at least two of the settlements, Tirza and 'Aner, be established on the mountain ridge, beyond the boundaries of the Allon Plan.

It should be noted that the Allon Plan and the borders it outlines are currently the subject of varied interpretations, as each party, on the basis of its doctrines, attempts to define the original borders in a manner which will encompass those settlements whose establishment it supports.

The 27 settlements include:

Elqana, Tirza, Avne Hefez, 'Irit, Qedumin, Zufim, Ilanit, Neriyya, Elishama', Berukhim, Pedu'el, 'Ofarim, 'Ali — all located in Samaria.

The Binyamin District settlements planned are:

Sela'im, Na'ale, 'Aner, (Na'ava), Giv'at Ehud, Abbir Ya'aqov, and Gane Modi'in.

The remaining settlements include:

Ne'ot Adummim, Mizpe, Ramat Qidron, and (Hadar Betar) in Judaea, the settlement of Zanoah in the Hebron Mountains, and the fishermen's village and Qatif in the Gaza Strip.

Rabin To Open Talks With IDF on Withdrawal

TA120534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Defense Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Rabin is scheduled to open talks with the heads of the IDF tomorrow. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Rabin intends to withdraw the IDF within 6 months, while strengthening the army of southern Lebanon and leaving open an option to operate from southern Lebanon should the terrorists return.

In the IDF it is said that the withdrawal from Lebanon will cost approximately $50 million. According to this assessment, approximately 4 months will be required to dismantle the expensive equipment which was set up in Lebanon, though some of it may be left for the use of the army of southern Lebanon.

Lt Gen Levi Returns, New Appointments Expected

TA120639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi returned to Israel this morning from his visit to the United States. Levi stated that he discovered great respect for the IDF in the U.S. defense establishment, adding that the visit was successful. The chief of staff was greeted by IDF generals and, immediately upon his return, met his deputy David 'Ivri for a short talk in which 'Ivri was updated on the U.S. visit.

In a talk with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the chief of staff said that the IDF carries out the orders of any Israeli Government, and he has no intention of reacting to the plan of the next defense minister to accelerate the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon.

Lieutenant General Levi confirmed that a wave of appointments can be expected in the General Staff, and our correspondent says that reference is to the appointment of a deputy chief of staff, among others.

Binyamin Netanyahu To Be Appointed UN Ambassador

TA091945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Binyamin Netanyahu will be Israel's ambassador to the United Nations. He will replace Professor Yehuda Blum who completed his tour of duty. Our correspondent Nisim Mish'al has learned that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir notified Shim'on Peres about this appointment.

Shamir rejected a proposal by Peres to appoint Knesset Member Abba Eban as ambassador to the United Nations with a ministerial status because, according to him, the job had been promised to Netanyahu.

Binyamin Netanyahu is currently a minister plenipotentiary at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. He is the brother of the late Yoni Netanyahu, who was killed in the rescue operation of the hostages aboard the hijacked Air France plane in Entebbe.

U.S. Veto of Lebanese Resolution Appreciated

TA091048 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 9 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources have expressed regret that France, Britain, the Netherlands, and Peru voted in favor of the one-sided Lebanese resolution against Israel in the UN Security Council.

This resolution completely ignored the chaos prevailing in Lebanon and the fact that it is only in the south is there relative calm.

The resolution also did not mention the Syrian presence in Lebanon. Its objective was to blacken Israel's name and Syria was behind the initiative to submit the resolution. The United States understood that the resolution had no purpose. It tried to persuade the Lebanese Government to withdraw its resolution and when it did not succeed in this, it vetoed it. Israel welcomes the U.S. veto of the Lebanese resolution in the UN Security Council.

Liberal International Meeting To Be in Tel Aviv

TA120802 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by Mark Segal]

[Excerpt] The Congress of the Liberal International is convening for the first time in Israel, and will meet in Tel Aviv from tomorrow to Sunday. Of the 300 delegates from 25 countries, about half are members of government coalitions. The most senior officeholder coming is Iceland Premier Steingrimur Hermannsson.

The Dutch contingent will be led by that country's Vice-Premier Gijes van Aareenne and that of Belgium by its Vice-Premier Jean Gol, while Argentine President Raul Alfonsin is sending a personal envoy to the event.

Simone Veil, president of the Liberal-Democratic bloc in the European Parliament, will be attending, and the Greek delegation will be led by Nikitas Venizelos, son of the legendary Greek premier. Two countries without diplomatic ties with Israel, India and Spain, will be well represented at the Congress.

Bus Hijacking Inquiry Still Incomplete

TA111517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Three months after the Zore'a Commission recommendations were issued, the investigation into the killing of the terrorists who were captured on the bus near Ashqelon has not yet been completed. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that the affair is now being investigated by a committee headed by the state attorney and it also includes representatives of the police and the military police. IDF sources told our correspondent that this committee is not giving out any information about the progress of the investigation, not even to senior IDF echelons.

ETHIOPIA

Continued Reported of WPE Congress Events

Libya's Jallud Arrives

EA111841 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah leadership, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. He was met on arrival by WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Politburo members and alternate members and by Brother Khalif Ahmed Bazilyah, secretary of Libyan Arab People's Bureau in socialist Ethiopia.

SFRY, Ghana Representatives Arrive

EA112336 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Summary] Lazar Mojsov, Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and (Justice Anan), a PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member of Ghana, arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations.

Kenya's Moi Arrives

EA111221 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpts] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi arrived in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, this morning to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations since the present government came to power in Ethiopia. The President, who arrived at 11:00 am, was received by his host, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, and was given a rousing welcome and later introduced to Ethiopian Government ministers and officials.

Moi, Mengistu Hold Meeting

EA111904 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] His Excellancy President Daniel arap Moi, and Ethiopian head of state Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, today reaffirmed the existing excellent relations between their two countries. The two heads of state agreed to continue promoting fruitful bilateral relations and cooperation and also to foster good-neighborliness within the region and in Africa in general.

During their talks, which they held this evening, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to continue to cooperate in all fields for the mutual benefit of the two peoples. The two heads of state also agreed during their talks that the OAU was a supreme body uniting the continent and should not be allowed to disintegrate.

On the situation in Southern Africa, the two heads of state called for immediate independence for Namibia without any preconditions as set out in Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council. They also condemned the abhorrent apartheid system practiced by the racist regime of South Africa.

On the food situation in Africa, the two leaders noted that food was the biggest problem facing the continent. The two heads of state emphasized on the need to cooperate in research for better food production methods. They also noted that in adopting better and modern production methods in agriculture care should be taken to ensure that our natural resources are not tampered with. The two countries agreed to exchange information emanating from scientific research for better food production.

Foreign Leaders Send Congratulations

EA112021 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The leaders of various countries today sent messages of congratulations on the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Ethiopian revolution. They are: Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Democratic Workers Party Central Committee of the DPRK; Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Comrade Truong Chinh, president of the Vietnamese State Council; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers. Comrade Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Commitee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, also sent messages of congratulations.

Chernenko Greets Mengistu

EA111837 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, today sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam on his election as secretary general of the WPE Central Committee. In his message to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the formation of a Workers Party guided by the formula of scientific socialism is a fundamental step in the development process of Ethiopia's revolution. He added that Comrade Chairman Mengistu has made a significant contribution toward the establishment of the WPE.

In this regard he said that the USSR's communists know that he is a strong and steadfast patriot [arbegna] for national freedom, mutual prosperity and international peace and that he sincerely supports strengthening cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia. Comrade Konstantin Chernenko wished Comrade Chairman Mengistu good health and success in the plans drafted by the WPE for constructing a new Ethiopia.

Mengistu Accepts Post; Lists Party Officials

EA111547 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1345 GMT 10 Sep 84

["Acceptance" speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam at the WPE Constituent Congress at the WPE Hall in Addis Ababa after being appointed WPE secretary general — live]

[Text] I was able to serve this, our (?goal), through the support I received from the time this struggle started until this minute from the Ethiopian broad masses, and in particular from the revolutionary comrades who stood at the forefront for the peoples' rights and freedom, and I thank dear Comrade Amanuel for his kind remarks about me. [applause] Truly I was just a means, or I happened to be among revolutionaries, through a coincidence of history. All this struggle and achievement is of all the working peoples of Ethiopia. [applause]

However, as we have become the reason for the people's fulfillment, as before, coming from everywhere, and again today, not many people get the chance to become the servant in this consciousness, this organization and among this working and heroic people. Hence I am very proud. [applause] I find it difficult and I am lost for words to respond to what was said and to what you show for me. In general, as is known, the great vanguard motto of the working peoples of Ethiopia is, "revolutionary Ethiopia or death". Hence in this way I will faithfully continue my struggle, to the best of my ability, until the end, and as long as I am of service to the Ethiopian peoples and their victory. [applause]

Comrades, as you know, no revolutionary or worker has by himself in the process of our struggle said, "I will win". What I know is, we will win. By winning, our arm is strengthening daily; our unity is becoming stronger than steel; our service for our country is strengthening daily; our political grasp and faithfulness to Marxism is reliable. It is unquestionable that we should emerge victorious as before from the complicated struggle to be encountered in this process. [applause]

Now I will present you the list of the Political Bureau members elected by our Central Committee as follows. First, full members, and then alternate members. Political Bureau members called will come and take their seats here:

1. Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress [applause]
2. Comrade Fiseha Desta [applause]
3. Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan
4. Comrade Berhanu Bayeh
5. Comrade Adis Tedla
6. Comrade Legese Asfaw
7. Comrade Hailu Yimenu
8. Comrade Amanuel Amde Mikael
9. Comrade Alenu Abebe
10. Comrade Shimelis Mazengia

These are full Bureau members. I will now present the following alternate members:

1. Comrade Teka Tulu
2. Comrade Fasika Sidelil
3. Comrade Shewan Dagine Belete
4. Comrade Tesfaye Dibsa
5. Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, and
6. Comrade Kasa Gebre [applause]

Thank you comrades.

Report on Congress Events

EA101330 [Editorial report] Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 0550 GMT on 6 September begins a relay of the WPE Constituent Congress, held in the WPE Hall in Addis Ababa. At 0628 GMT, announcers, speaking in Amharic and English respectively, describe the welcome for guests by children, who present flowers, chant slogans and sing songs. The children then leave the hall for Mengistu to address the congress. Mengistu addresses the congress at 0640 GMT, saying: "To the future builders of communism, the children of Ethiopia, in the efforts to create a society free of exploitation of many-by-man, we pledge to create such a society to the children of Ethiopia. [lengthy applause]

"Dear comrades. We will now move on to our activities of today. On the basis of the decisions of the seventh COPWE Central Committee meeting regarding the congress procedures and election procedures that have been agreed upon by the seventh COPWE Central Committee meeting regarding the WPE congress. Congress participants have received the procedures, and therefore I will not read them in detail. It is on the basis of collective leadership that our congress will be led and it is reflected in a presidium.

Members of the Presidium are members of the Executive Committee of COPWE and I will present them in the following order:

Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress; Comrade Fisseha Desta; Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan; Comrade Berhanu Bayeh; Comrade Adis Tedla, and Comrade Legese Asfaw. [lengthy applause] Thank you.

"And now, because of the fact that our congress in the next few days will be focusing on various matters, I want to present the aspects of the agenda. The agenda has been presented to you earlier, but I will read the agenda at this time. The sequence of the agenda is as follows:

1. The adoption of the agenda and the program.
2. Election of the Presidium and members of the commissions.
3. To hear the Central Report of the COPWE Central Committee and to discuss it.
4. To hear messages of mass organizations, professional associations and foreign guests.
5. Adopt the basic document of the congress after hearing the report of the commission.

The major documents of our congress are as follows:

1. The WPE Constitution.
2. The party program.
3. The 10-year plan.
4. The election of WPE leaders.

5. To adopt the final resolutions and declarations of the congress. These are our seven [as heard] points of our agenda.

"The congress can comment on precedures regarding the agenda, if there is anything to be omitted, if there are points to be added, or if the sequence is to be improved. Since our agenda has been approved with your unanimous (?shouts), we consider the agenda as adopted. Next we will carry out our first task. This concerns the establishment of membership of the commissions. Presidium member Comrade Legese Asfaw will name these commissions and will present them in order."

Legese Asfaw then addresses the congress.

"Dear comrade chairman, dear members of party congress, dear esteemed guests and participants of this congress. In accordance with our program, as has been stated by the comrade chairman, those who are preparing the work of the congress, and it will be the elections of members of the commission and subject to our work, the members of the commissions would be in the various commissions which would be certainly adopted by the congress. [sentence as heard] Four commissions are necessary for our work. We will now proceed to elect members to the following commissions:

1. A commission for organizing working procedure;
2. A drafting commission;
3. A commission for the 10-year plan; and
4. A commission for documentation and assessment.

Members of the commissions will be candidate members. Candidates for the first of the commissions will be:

1. Comrade Teka Tulu
2. Comrade Brigadier General Gebreyes Wolde Hana
3. Comrade Alemu Abebe
4. Comrade Sewan Dagn Belete
5. Comrade Tadese Beyene
6. Comrade Kibret Gontie
7. Comrade Tiru Work Wakeyo
8. Comrade Melaku Tefera
9. Comrade Tekalign Balcha
10. Comrade Colonel Demeke Fanta
11. Comrade Girma Ayele
12. Comrade Awgechew Kefyalwe
13. Comrade Wondimu Robi
14. Comrade Asaye Berhanu
15. Comrade Yideneku Mitiku
16. Comrade Major Wondimu Alemu
17. Comrade Major Mezgebe Worke
18. Comrade Girma Admasu
19. Comrade Major Denekew Abebe
20. Comrade Bulti Ayane
21. Comrade Faizal Yusuf
22. Comrade Major Borena Wordofa
23. Comrade Gebre Medhin Borka
24. Comrade Ambachew Demesie
25. Comrade Yishak Abraha
26. Comrade Samuel Hailu
27. Comrade Getachew Teha
28. Comrade Paulos Endrias
29. Comrade Sisay Belachew
30. Comrade Getachew Mehari
31. Comrade Abera Tafese
32. Comrade Major Lakew Wolde Senbet
33. Comrade Yosef Kidane
34. Comrade Tekola Bekele
35. Comrade Mengistu Mekonen
36. Comrade Siraj Abdela
37. Comrade Zerihun Mebrate
38. Comrade Gebre Egziabeher Kibedew
39. Comrade [name indistinct] Belay Bitew
40. Comrade Major Bekele Degu
41. Comrade (Tefera) Tadese
42. Comrade Sura Abdul Jelil
43. Comrade Getachew Lema
44. Comrade Berhane [name indistinct]
45. Comrade Mebrahtu (Lehakim)
46. Comrade Kotema Desta
47. Comrade Abdulahi Abdela
48. Comrade Beale Ezgi Abraha
49. Comrade Bishalign Atnafe
50. Comrade Girma Kidane Mariam
51. Comrade Asfawesen Wedajeneh
52. Comrade Getachew Kebede
53. Comrade Ziad Umer
54. Comrade Noges Taye
55. Comrade Berhanu Achame
56. Comrade Tadese Wolde Mariam
57. Comrade Tadese Asfaw
58. Comrade Tadese Ayele
59. Comrade Abdul Selam Sheikh Abdi
60. Comrade Gizaw Kebede
61. Comrade Musa Getachew
62. Comrade Belete Gebre Egziabeher
63. Comrade Captain Degarg Baye
64. Comrade 2d Lieutenant Demse Wolde
65. Comrade Captain Belayneh Taye
66. Comrade Captain Tadese Mulat
67. Comrade Captain Tadese Ayanew
68. Comrade Captain Zerai Ekubai
69. Comrade Captain Getachew Altaye
70. Comrade Engeda Work Mamo
71. Comrade Bekele Menwagaw
72. Comrade Kidane Mariam Moges
73. Comrade Abesha Ferede
74. Comrade Wasyehun Metekie
75. Comrade Dagne Asefa
76. Comrade Terefe Eyew
77. Comrade Getaneh Asfaw
78. Comrade Getnet Abera
79. Comrade Tena Ayele
80. Comrade Getahun Zeleke
81. Comrade Berhanu Gebeyehu
82. Comrade Tamerat Tsegaye
83. Comrade Eyasu Dejane
84. Comrade Bayelign Tezazu
85. Comrade Yohanes Akalu
86. Comrade Guchi Tamera
87. Comrade Malebign Kasie
88. Comrade Yalem Zewd Shiferaw
89. Comrade (Sehi) Abebe
90. Comrade Gelana Daba

91. Comrade Asaye Anteneh
92. Comrade Ashenafi Tesema
93. Comrade Tsehai Sewasew
94. Comrade Mengistu Urge
95. Comrade Kiflu Gebre Selassie
96. Comrade Girma Asefa
97. Comrade Abera Dabesu
98. Comrade Kibret Tegegn
99. Comrade Hika Mesadi
100. Comrade Shiferaw Gesese
101. Comrade Tesfaye Shiwaye
102. Comrade Abdo Beshir
103. Comrade Berhanu Shashago
104. Comrade Million Tiruneh
105. Comrade Yeshareg Set-Rge
106. Comrade Kedir Mohammed
107. Comrade Habte Gebre Egziabeher
108. Comrade Tekeste Tadese
109. Comrade Negusie Demesie
110. Comrade Tameru Belay
111. Comrade Mesele Masa
112. Comrade Wendimu Kasa
113. Comrade Milas Tekle Tsadik
114. Comrade Teshome Zeleke
115. Comrade Alemu Tiruneh
116. Comrade Worku Sori
117. Comrade Belete Legese
118. Comrade Jinia Deyaso
119. Comrade Tesfaye Bekele
120. Comrade Tibebu Kelkelie
121. Comrade Bekele Biru
122. Comrade Tesfaye Worku
123. Comrade Tesfaye Gebre Egziabeher
124. Comrade Getachew Kasa, and
125. Comrade Legese Asfaw. [lengthy applause]

"Comrades, as I understand it, by your applause this commission for procedural work has unanimously received your approval. Thank you. Comrades, following will be the names of the second commission — the Drafting Commission:

1. Comrade Shimelis Mazengiya
2. Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis
3. Comrade Seleshi Megesha
4. Comrade Rebeso Kidane
5. Comrade Adul Hafez Yusuf
6. Comrade Debela Dinsa
7. Comrade Girma Yilma
8. Comrade Goshu Wolde
9. Comrade Ashagre Yigletu
10. Comrade Felleke Gedle-Giorgis
11. Comrade Amehayes Zewde
12. Comrade Mulugeta Hagos
13. Comrade Bililign Mandefro
14. Comrade Solomon Gebre
15. Comrade Brigadier General Kumlachew Dejene
16. Comrade Colonel Feleke Eshete
17. Comrade Dejene Wondem Agegnehu
18. Comrade Tesfaye Tadese
19. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Shewa Rega Bihonegn
20. Comrade Ayalew Kebede
21. Comrade Yayeh Yerad Kitaw
22. Comrade Gezahegn Gebre
23. Comrade Hailu Araya
24. Comrade Adane Fetle Work
25. Comrade Major Tasew Negash
26. Comrade Mekete Wube
27. Comrade Worku Mamo
28. Comrade Major Mulungeta Jujo
29. Comrade Zelalem Wakeyo
30. Comrade Girma Teshome
31. Comrade Major Befekadu Disasa
32. Comrade Taye Aba Yire
33. Comrade Getachew Kitaw
34. Comrade Daniel Zewde
35. Comrade Yimenu Yirdaw
36. Comrade Ayalneh Mulat
37. Comrade Legese Lema
38. Comrade Mulugeta Debebe
39. Comrade Daniel Gebre Kidan
40. Comrade Tefera Asefa
41. Comrade Ameha Dagnew
42. Comrade Demesie Haile
43. Comrade Zergaw Asfera
44. Comrade Asfaw Shone
45. Comrade Daniel Regasa
46. Comrade Kiflu Habte Wold
47. Comrade Captain Negatu Bogale
48. Comrade Captain Alemayeh Gebeyehu
49. Comrade Afework Gebre Medhin
50. Comrade Ibrahim Hasen
51. Comrade Lieutenant Paulos Wasido
52. Comrade Captain Tefera Hailu
53. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Abebe Haile Selassie
54. Comrade Nurtasa Ibrahim
55. Comrade Tilahun Hamdisa
56. Comrade Bedru Habib
57. Comrade Dawit Gebru
58. Comrade Tekle Yeshaw
59. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Asefa Kebede
60. Comrade Merdasa Burayu
61. Comrade Tsehai Getahun
62. Comrade Beyan Husen
63. Comrade Tsegaye Gebisa
64. Comrade Jemal Abdu Kadir
65. Comrade Salhedin Abdulahi
66. Comrade Solomon Demeke
67. Comrade Behailu Biru
68. Comrade Girma Wedajo
69. Comrade Alemu Belachew
70. Comrade Tedla Asfaw
71. Comrade Girma Mamo
72. Comrade Ali Yusuf
73. Comrade Girma Gebre Wold
74. Comrade Demesie abegaz
75. Comrade Naomsa Regasa
76. Comrade Deribew Temesgen
77. Comrade Sahle Work Zewde
78. Comrade Desta Wodajo
79. Comrade Tadese Negatu
80. Comrade Kifle Tekeste
81. Comrade Jemal Aba Woji

82. Comrade Teshome Batiso
83. Comrade Batri Abdu
84. Comrade Getachew Wolde Kidan
85. Comrade Hirpa Dube
86. Comrade Asefa Abebe
87. Comrade Tuni Werga
88. Comrade Tesfaye Gesese
89. Comrade Alemayehu Abebe
90. Comrade Gezahegn Kursa
91. Comrade Negusie Workneh
92. Comrade Abdi Wako
93. Comrade Alemayehu Wolde Gebriel
94. Comrade Belete Tafese
95. Comrade Teka Worku
96. Comrade Amsalu Ayalef
97. Comrade Dawit Meno
98. Comrade Adem Abdel Kadir
99. Comrade Kasaye Lema
100. Comrade Dawit Robelo
101. Comrade Gebre Kidan Wolde Rufael
102. Comrade Efrem Kebede
103. Comrade Degefa Regasa
104. Comrade Mekonen Tewelde Tekola
105. Comrade Getachew Magode
106. Comrade Asnakech Tadese fekie
107. Comrade Tewabech tmeru Segaro
108. Comrade Endris Gashaw Bashe
109. Comrade Belete Negasa Moti
110. Comrade Seleshi Sharew Kelkay
111. Comrade Admasu Desta Tegegn
112. Comrade Alemayehu Desta Yimer
113. Comrade Nuse wolde mikael habte
114. Comrade Alemayehu Bekele
115. Comrade Tsega Ze-Ab Tesfaye
116. Comrade Tadese Kebede Alemu
117. Comrade Teman Husen Ketera
118. Comrade Tku Beyene (Jayeh)
119. Comrade Solomon Shewaye Wolde Mariam
120. Comrade Umer Geletu
121. Comrade Bizuneh Tegegn
122. Comrade Fikru Wedajo
123. Comrade Gidey Haile Selassie
124. Comrade Tesfaye Abebe
125. Comrade Felekech Kebede
126. Comrade Abdela Sonesa
127. Comrade Feleke Eshete
128. Comrade Tilahun Shiferaw
129. Comrade Fiseha Berhe
130. Comrade Harege Wein Debebe
131. Comrade Mohamed Sherif, and
132. Comrade Mulumebet Zewdie are candidate members of the Drafting Commission. [applause] Comrade participants of the congress. From your applause we have agreed that these candidate members have been unanimously accepted by the congress. [applause]

"The following will be the candidate members for the 10-Year Plan Commission:

1. Comrade Hailu Yimenu
2. Comrade Gezahegn Worke
3. Comrade Kasaye Aragaw
4. Comrade Tesfaye Dinka
5. Comrade Yusuf Ahmed
6. Comrade Yehuwalashet Girma
7. Comrade Kasa Gebre
8. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Gebre Meskel Azbetie
9. Comrade Girma Habte Gebriel
10. Comrade Simon Galore
11. Comrade Tekola Dejene
12. Comrade Abebe Kebede
13. Comrade Mersie Ejigu
14. Comrade Wolie Chekol
15. Comrade Jote Chimsa
16. Comrade Belew Teshale
17. Comrade Abebe Bedada
18. Comrade Asfaw Belete
19. Comrade Tamre Teka
20. Comrade Shimelis Arega
21. Comrade Fasil Tefera
22. Comrade Dadi Hunde
23. Comrade Adamu Abebe
24. Comrade Mesfin Yibis
25. Comrade Colonel Tadese Ferede
26. Comrade Major Ashebir Amare
27. Comrade Mohamed Ahmed
28. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Haile Meles
29. Comrade Terefe Jire
30. Comrade Tesfaye Girma
31. Comrade Ayele Zewge
32. Comrade Tekeze Shewa Aytenfisu
33. Comrade Yosef Muleta
34. Comrade Tadese Kidane Mariam
35. Comrade Begeyehu Alemneh
36. Comrade Gebre Admasu
37. Comrade Yosef Wolde Mikael
38. Comrade Dr Solomon Belete
39. Comrade Petros Wantomo
40. Comrade Samuel Habte
41. Comrade Mekonen Tefera
42. Comrade Kasim Mohammed
43. Comrade Adamu Ashengo
44. Comrade Legese Gebre Medhin
45. Comrade Asnke Asfaw
46. Comrade Dawit Yakob
47. Comrade Haile Selassie Hadgo
48. Comrade Fedade Zewdie
49. Comrade Mesele Daba
50. Comrade Abebe Geda
51. Comrade Adanu Bedane
52. Comrade Tadese Wale
53. Comrade Kidane Mariam Woldu
54. Comrade Adwa Bayeh
55. Comrade Kasaye Gebisa
56. Comrade Desalegn Berhe
57. Comrade Yaregal Abate
58. Comrade Webetu Deferese
59. Comrade Mekonen Maru
60. Comrade Mola Dagnew
61. Comrade Alemu Gedef
62. Comrade Asrat Worku
63. Comrade Worku Yadisa

64. Comrade Derese Degsew
65. Comrade Bihonegn Terefe
66. Comrade Wondafrash Negatu
67. Comrade Itan Gerbi
68. Comrade Alemayehu Gebre Mariam
69. Comrade Teshome Asefa
70. Comrade Debebe Desta
71. Comrade Mohammed Awel
72. Comrade Berecha Deresa
73. Comrade Manyahle Kebede
74. Comrade Wondemagegn Teka
75. Comrade Getachew Tadese
76. Comrade Zemedkun Lema
77. Comrade Fikre Taye
78. Comrade Abebe Hailu
79. Comrade Jemal Osman
80. Comrade Tesfaye Zerfu
81. Comrade Taye Zegeye
82. Comrade Haile Mariam Dinka
83. Comrade Beka Nadew
84. Comrade Mekonen Ulema
85. Comrade Hira Diriba
86. Comrade Bira Motora
87. Comrade Deribachew Yifa
88. Comrade Ababe Wolde-Mariam
89. Comrade Ahmed Hasen
90. Comrade Kumela Geleta
91. Comrade Mateos Kosisa
92. Comrade Belete Gebre Amlak
93. Comrade Tesfaye Agamse
94. Comrade Hailu Aredo
95. Comrade Haile Mikael Demesie
96. Comrade Bizu Work Shimelis
97. Comrade Gebru Tesfaye
98. Comrade Tadese Muleta
99. Comrade Stefanos Gebre Yesus
100. Comrade Seyoum Hailu
101. Comrade Heluf Gebre Yesus
102. Comrade Tadese Abera
103. Comrade Tesfayenesh Behailu
104. Comrade Kebede Gobena
105. Comrade Mekonen Tolosa
106. Comrade Neretu Mikael
107. Comrade Balcha Bihonelign
108. Comrade Wendimu Kasa
109. Comrade Bayesh Belay
110. Comrade Arimo Tena
111. Comrade Belayneh Teshome
112. Comrade Sewasew Berhanu
113. Comrade Ayele Kebede
114. Comrade Gashaw Takele
115. Comrade Zenebe Tesfaye
116. Comrade Jemal Anwar
117. Comrade Seyoum Legese
118. Comrade Tilahin Neway, and
119. Comrade Mestawet Mula Alem are candidate members for the 10-Year Plan Commission for approval by this congress. [applause] It is decided they have been accepted.

"The following is the list of candidate members for the Assessment and Documentation Commission:

1. Comrade Embibel Ayele
2. Comrade Asrat Wolde
3. Comrade Tefera Wonde
4. Comrade Brigadier General Mulatu Negash
5. Comrade Negusie Fanta
6. Comrade Girma Neway
7. Comrade Begashaw Atalay
8. Comrade Worku Ferede
9. Comrade Meselech Asfaw
10. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Gebre Yesus Berhanu
11. Comrade Bezuayeh Alemayehu
12. Comrade Desta Bishaw
13. Comrade Alemu Tibebu
14. Comrade Yosef Gebre Yohanes
15. Comrade Tasefe Work Wondimu
16. Comrade Melaku Mantegbot
17. Comrade Adamu Ayele
18. Comrade Tedla Endishaw
19. Comrade Getachew Belachew
20. Comrade Negusie Haile Mariam
21. Comrade Paulos Tefera
22. Comrade Erdaw Asfaw
23. Comrade Alemu Bekele
24. Comrade Mekuria Gebre Yesus
25. Comrade Tsegaw Melashu
26. Comrade Colonel Asefa Mosisa
27. Comrade Husen Jabir
28. Comrade Sultan Salih
29. Comrade Benti Itana
30. Comrade Tamerat Asfaw
31. Comrade Sebsebie Haile
32. Comrade Degefu Daba
33. Comrade Petros Gebre
34. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Tiruneh Haile Selassie
35. Comrade Negusie Wolde
36. Comrade Bekele Gutema
37. Comrade Seyoum Tadese
38. Comrade Yared Asfaw
39. Comrade Seifu Teferi
40. Comrade Azmach Mekonen
41. Comrade Garuma Ibsa
42. Comrade Abraha Melaku
43. Comrade Zeleke Tefera
44. Comrade Tadele Tesfaye
45. Comrade Temesgen Wakjira
46. Comrade Tequabe Gebru
47. Comrade Abdurahman Iyaru
48. Comrade Tilahun Tadele
49. Comrade Demesie Gebre Mikael
50. Comrade Teshome Demesie
51. Comrade Hunda Dabi
52. Comrade Le-Ake Ade Mikael
53. Comrade Lema Ferede
54. Comrade Bogale Tsegaye
55. Comrade Wogenie Reta
56. Comrade Negusie Sendek
57. Comrade Taye Worku
58. Comrade Teshalu Tegegn
59. Comrade Solomon Tesfaye
60. Comrade Haile Mikael Megersa
61. Comrade Ibrahim Aden

62. Comrade Tegegn Tadese
63. Comrade Seyoum Tekeste
64. Comrade Abera Gesese
65. Comrade Abera Gebre Egziabeher
66. Comrade Berhanu Bekele
67. Comrade Aster Tesfaye
68. Comrade Bahira Tuji
69. Comrade Taye Tegene
70. Comrade Tekele Berhane Selassie
71. Comrade Alemu Beyene
72. Comrade Solomon Haile Gebriel
73. Comrade Gidey Habte
74. Comrade Dereje Gebre Mariam
75. Comrade Kas Mehretu
76. Comrade Wegayehu Tadese
77. Comrade Belayneh Habte Gebriel
78. Comrade Biyazen Demsie
79. Comrade Aregay Gebre Tsadik
80. Comrade Shimelis Beyene
81. Comrade Metiku Jote
82. Comrade Demeke Mamaru
83. Comrade Mekuria Gebre Selassie
84. Comrade Daniel Teka
85. Comrade Solomon Asefa
86. Comrade Tezera Shawl
87. Comrade Sisay Asmare
88. Comrade Temesgen Tufa
89. Comrade Simon Deresa
90. Comrade Asefa Tesema
91. Comrade Dirar Aliye
92. Comrade Getachew Alemu
93. Comrade Araya Gebre Selassie
94. Comrade Kefelegn Tadese
95. Comrade Genet Seyoum
96. Comrade Shibabaw Belay
97. Comrade Abera Admase
98. Comrade Alsa Lemesa
99. Comrade Wodeyes Meltebo
100. Comrade Samuel Gemeda
101. Comrade Awel Ali Usman
102. Comrade Tolcha Dergasa
103. Comrade Usman Hinanu
104. Comrade Gashaw Dubale
105. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam
106. Comrade Belete Desta
107. Comrade Wole Amanuel Wode Mikael
108. Comrade Gesese Mulat
109. Comrade Andarge Berhanu
110. Comrade Tesfaw Mulugeta
111. Comrade Yirgaw Bore
112. Comrade Geremew Gebre Tsadik
113. Comrade Asefa Medhane
114. Comrade Leteberhan Mengiste-Ab
115. Comrade Tsehai Tadese
116. Comrade Tadese Adenew
117. Comrade Askale Binega

"The names you have heard are the candidate members of the Assessment and Documentation Commission, and I have presented them for your approval. [lengthy applause]

"I thank the congress for the approval it has given to the election of these candidate members for four commissions, which have been unanimously approved." At 0706 GMT, Mengistu concludes the session by saying: "We thank you Comrade Legese Asfaw [applause] Comrades, according to our work program we shall now have a coffee break for the next 30 minutes. Thank you."

WPE Congress Statute Report

EA111101 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0746 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Address by Legese Asfaw at the Worker's Party of Ethiopia Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, fading into English translation]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, comrade members of the Presidium, esteemed guests, members of the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The organizational work and statute preparation commission elected by the WPE Constituent Congress was divided into two groups and accomplished two major tasks. These were: one, examining the draft WPE statute and preparing a final proposal; and two, preparing a statistical breakdown of the credentials of the congress participants.

The congress is the highest party organ, at which the party assesses the major tasks it has accomplished, the problems that it encountered, the measures that were taken in the course of the last years of the struggle and victory, and lays down plans and programs for future tasks.

It is essential to provide detailed information with regard to the credentials of participants of such a congress. The presentation of detailed information about the participants who represent the entire membership of the party helps to give a clear grasp of the correct picture of the organization.

One of the tasks of the Organizational Work and Statute Preparation Commission, elected by the WPE Constituent Congress was to examine the credentials of the participants of the congress by analyzing detailed information and to compile statistical data and thoroughly examine the registration of the participants, along with confidential data at the meeting it held on 7 September 1984, starting at 0700, and unanimously agreed that this report be submitted to the congress. [applause]

The commission ascertained that the participants of the congress have been correctly represented in accordance with election procedures of the Constituent Congress and conference of the WPE. Out of the 1,999 members and 305 observers who should have attended the historic Constituent Congress of the WPE, that is, out of the total 2,304 participants, 139 congress members and 17 observers have not been able to attend due to work commitments. Representatives of about 75 working class parties, friendly countries, liberation movements and progressive continental and international organizations are also represented at this congress and this has rendered it additional importance and eminence. (?Other) parties, states, liberation movements and organizations they represent have long stood by our side in the various fields of struggle. The victories scored by the masses of the Ethiopian people are also very [word indistinct] and hence I say: Congratulations to us all. [applause]

This congress is attended by 1,742 male and by 103 female members, and by 285 male and 20 female observers, while the total participation is 93.67 percent for men and 6.33 for women. The participation of women, which has shown a growth from the first to the second COPWE congresses now manifests a numerical increase of 14. Nevertheless, as revealed by this data, the task of raising the participation of women in the party must still continue at an enhanced rate. When we compare participation at the second COPWE congress and at this WPE congress we observe that the number of male members has grown by 386 and women members by 34. The number of male candidate members has declined by 21 and women candidate members by 10.

While the number of male observers manifests an increase by 25, that of women observers manifests a decline by 30. In general, the comparison indicates that the number of participants at this congress indicates an increase of 319 men and 14 women, and a total of 404 over the second COPWE congress. Hence, representation at this Constituent Congress is (?more than) most satisfactory.

With regard to the level of education, even though we have participants with educational backgrounds ranging all the way from literacy education to higher education, the [words indistinct] that 1.65 percent are at the level of literacy education; 10.88 percent between grades 1 and 6; 46.2 percent between grades 7 and 12; 24.82 above grade 12 but not with full university education; 9.1 percent are holders of bachelor degrees; 4.70 percent are holders of masters degrees; and 2.92 percent are holders of doctorate degrees.

When we examine data pertaining to women participants separately, we find that 8 have literacy education, 6 are between grades 1 and 6, 89 are between grades 7 and 12. Above grade 12 there are 35 who have not finished their university education, 5 with bachelors degrees, and 3 with masters degrees.

In terms of class and social structure, 19.26 percent of the participants are workers; 11.81 percent peasants; [figure indistinct] percent are men in uniform, government employees and other social sectors. The total participation of the major revolutionary classes, namely the working class and the peasantry, together stands at 31.7 percent.

Among the observers, 5.25 percent are workers; 14.11 percent are peasants; and 81.64 percent comprise men in uniform, government employees and members of other social sectors. In view of this, workers and peasants among the observers together make up a total of 18.36 percent.

When we consider the family background of participants in terms of class and social structure we learn that 64.86 percent come from peasant families; 6.87 percent from working class families; and 28.27 percent from families of men in uniform, government employees and other social sectors. The fact that a total of 71.73 percent of participants come from the two classes, namely the working class and the peasantry, which have for ages been saddled with the yoke of oppression and exploitation, and that our organization is (?served) by members who originally come from the oppressed sections of society, is sufficient evidence of the [word indistinct] of our work [end of sentence drowned by applause]

When we consider the participants in terms of membership and candidate members duration in COPWE, we learn that 12.73 percent have a membership duration of (?3) - 6 months; 12.08 percent from 7-12 months; 12.93 percent from 15-18 months; 12.98 from 19-24 months; 12.03 percent from 25-30 months; 16.99 percent from 31-36 months; 9.73 from 37-42 months; and 11.53 from 43-48 months.

The fact that 75.19 percent of the participants of the congress have been members for over 1 year out of the entire 4 years since the organization came into existence, undoubtedly shows that the majority of the members are seasoned in organizational work and will effectively impart the resolutions of the congress to their respective party bodies.

When we consider the participants of the congress in terms of age, we learn that 35.36 percent are in the 18-30 age bracket; 38.1 percent in the 31-40 age bracket; 21.94 percent in the 41-50 age bracket; 3.96 percent in the 51-60 age bracket; and about 0.83 percent above 60. Among women participants, 57 are in the 18-30 age bracket; 84 in the 31-40 age bracket; 4 in the 41-50 age bracket; and 1 above 60.

In general, among the participants assembled in this congress hall are to be found an 18-year-old youth and a (?94)-year-old man. [applause] The considerably large number of young people and comrades who are still in the prime of their lives show that our organization is built [words indistinct] of potentiality.

The comrades assembled in this congress hall come from 72 different nationalities, and this indicates that our organization has given due attention to the admission of workers drawn from various nationalities and communities. Among the participants in this congress we find 1,194 professionals with formal or special training and with vast experience and knowledge of (?many) fields. Among these, 170 [pauses] 37 have management training; 60 are lawyers; 186 teachers; 102 accountants; 68 agriculturalists; 40 engineers; 13 statisticians; 46 economists; 24 journalists; 25 are training in political science; 14 in languages and literature; 13 in meteorology; 26 in medicine; 17 in international relations; 1 in plant ecology; 18 in history; 10 in geography; 5 in public administration; 20 in health; 7 in industrial chemistry; 11 [words indistinct] and experts in the various fields of social science, art, etc, are found here [words indistinct].

From this we can see that our organization has created suitable conditions for professionals to be able to contribute their share to the revolution, and can accord its special regard to those who are already making their contribution. [applause]

With regard to income levels of the participants in this congress, 9.10 percent have an income, in birr, of up to 100; 40.7 percent from 101-500; 32.43 percent from 510-1,001; 8.93 percent from 1,001-1,500; and 9.27 percent over 1,500. From this we can clearly see that the number of participants with incomes ranging from between 101 and 500 birr is quite large.

With regard to family status, 23.55 percent of the congress participants assembled in the congress hall are single; 72.53 percent are married; 3.35 are divorcees and 0.5 percent are widows. In terms of children, 911 have 1-3 children; 541 have 4-6 children; 105 have 7-10 children, and 18 have more than 10 children. This indicates that the number of participants who shoulder family responsibilities and, above all, the responsibility to raise and nurture their children, who are the trustees of history, and mold them into responsible citizens, is indeed very large, and this renders an aura of dignity and respect to our congress. [applause] Moreover, there are nine couples and three participants participating in this congress along with their fathers, and we congratulate them all. [applause]

With reference to revolutionary struggle and contributions among the participants of this congress, 251 were jailed, 119 expelled from school, and 32 expelled from work for opposing the feudal bourgeois system prior to the revolution. Of the different organizations assembled under the union of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist organisations, 1,437 members have (?led four platforms) participating in various spheres of the struggle prior to the establishment of COPWE.

There have been 1,197 who participated in the armed struggle to demolish counterrevolutionaries [applause],and 533 have been awarded medals and prizes by the revolutionary government in honor of the [word indistinct] contributions they have made. We can thus realize from this fact that the presence of these comrades at this historic congress can motivate us to greater struggles and prepare us for greater victory.

Among the members of this congress, 927 have had short or long-term political training abroad and 555 have had similar training at home, totalling 1,492 participants with political education. Hence 74.79 percent of the participants of this congress have had political training and this indicates the consistent endeavor that has been made. The participants of this congress actively participate in at least one of the mass organizations that are the fruits of our revolution. Data compiled in this connection reveal that 401 participants are in trades unions; 276 in peasants' associations; 255 in youth associations; 633 in urban dwellers associations; 206 in medical associations; 212 in teachers' associations; 8 in writers' associations; 5 in health professions; 15 in arts associations; and 12 in musicians' and other professional associations. Over 91.71 percent of the participants regularly read *SERTO ADER* and *MESKEREM* the organ and theoretical paper of the COPWE Central Committee respectively.

Among the participants of this congress, 139 members and candidate members were participants in the first COPWE congress: 419 members and candidate members were participants of the second COPWE Congress; and 387 members and candidate members were participants of both the COPWE congresses. When we consider women participants separately, we learn that 6 were participants of the first COPWE Congress; 19 of the second COPWE congress; and 18 of both congresses.

In accordance with the responsibility entrusted to it, the organizational work and Statute Preparation Commission has compiled the foregoing data with regard to the credentials of the participants of the congress, and happily declares that the congress has been conducted smoothly in accordance with the statute and parliamentary procedures of the WPE. [applause]

When we consider the (?delegates) represented at this historic congress, particularly from the point of view of their class background, revolutionary contributions, educational levels, family background, the duration of their membership in COPWE, their age brackets and their participation in mass organisations and professional associations, we can realize that our party has founded a reliable social base, that the participants are capable of effectively asserting [as heard] the draft documents of the congress and of successfully accomplishing the other tasks of the congress.

Finally, wishing the best to all the comrades who are present here at this congress, whose realization has demanded immense sacrifices, and to all comrades who are not physically present among with us, I express, on behalf of the organization work on Statute Preparation Commission, and on my own behalf, my conviction that the congress will effectively accomplish the popular and historic task entrusted to it.

Dear comrades, revolutionary leader, comrade members of the Presidium, comrades participants of the meeting. I quote,"To organize means to have a statute." This is a quote from Lenin. A party statute is a document which is formulated in conformity with the content of the party program and determines the principles of organization and leadership of the party in matters of party work so as to facilitate the implementation of the program.

The new party of the Leninist type is international in its content, hence the content of the statute of every Marxist-Leninist party must reflect this fundamental principle. The similarity of principles derives from the universality of Marxism-Leninism. Every party which has adopted this ideology must fully realize that it must lay down its organizational structures in a manner that will strongly link it with the working people to be able to effectively play its historical role as a vanguard leader.

The principle of leadership must be based on clear class party leadership [word indistinct] social phenomenon. On ideological and organizational unity, collective leadership and individual responsibility, and categorical delimitation of functions [words indistinct] responsibility of party bodies.

To regulate these activities and maintain unity of its bodies and members, party norms bind all members equally. Another principle of party work is democratic centralism. Centralism is manifested by the unity of all members and its organs on the basis of its single program, single (?respect), single leadership and firm discipline, while democracy is manifested by the right of members to elect or be elected, and by accountability of elected members to the party organizations which have elected them. The party statute formulated on the basis of these principles contains and develops in coordination with the stages of development in the country.

Though Marxism-Leninism is universal, this does not imply that the content of the statutes of all countries must be uniform under all historical conditions. In fact, the followers of Marxism-Leninism [words indistinct] (?in analyzing his thoughts) necessitates the formulation of correct policies, strategies (?in) conducting the struggle in accordance with prevailing historical circumstances and peculiarities of each country. This difference does not indicate violation of ideological principles, and in fact develops and enriches the universal or international character of the ideology. The experience obtained by parties accumulated in their history of struggle enriches the understanding of emergent parties and is a vital school from which they learn [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, neither the science nor the experience of the pioneers must be copied; they should be modified to suit the needs of the historical circumstances in the given country and thus be utilized in the effort to advocate collectivity.

[Words indistinct] internationalist obligations, and only when this is done can communists in any country effectively discharge their obligations in the international workers movement. This is how communism can be built.

After protracted endeavors [words indistinct] in the process of struggle to establish the workers' party [words indistinct] the establishment of COPWE, efforts were exerted to practice party work [words indistinct]. Immediately after initial [word indistinct] of COPWE formulated and adopted at th first congress [word indistinct] which would enable us to start cooperating with [word indistinct].

The content of the COPWE statute is reflected in the nature of organizational aspects provided for the (?division) of work and responsibility to the highest leading bodies, and for the appointment of (?several) leading bodies at the organizational and various levels by higher leading bodies in the task of laying down COPWE's organizational structure.

It was an historical document because it enabled us to practice party work and to derive vast experience in recruiting members and (?learning) that [words indistinct] no effort in our general efforts [words indistinct] experiences, the experiences of pioneer friendly parties on visits to various socialist countries that we have studied significantly (?affected) the situation of our (?struggle), as the preparation of our draft statute involved all these factors. The following were the general and principal areas of concentration in this preparation:

1. To ascertain that the statute was based on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to enable our party to effectively play its vanguard role as the core of the political system in support of the struggle to accomplish the national democratic revolution and lay down the material and physical basis for, and actually build, socialism.

2. To ascertain that the principles of party work were compatible with the unique features and historical conditions of the Ethiopian revolution (?and to) facilitate implementation of the program.

Accordingly, the statute was prepared thus:

1. It would contain all fundamental principles and serve as the basis for the preparation of various future detailed inner party directives.

2. To Accommodate changes which might occur in the future in view of the accelerating momentum of the revolution.

Soon after the first draft of the statute was completed, it was discusssed by various departments of the COPWE Central Committee, by COPWE regional members, by COPWE regional executive bodies, and amended in accordance with constructive ideas derived from these discussions. Thereupon, the commission (?voted to) submit it to the seventh regular COPWE Central Committee plenum and adopted it with the provision that it be put into practice. (?It was) considerably enriched (?after) further constructive [words indistinct] in line with the fact of inner party democracy [word indistinct] enriched, in which, in the course of our work with COPWE, all members and bodies discussed the draft statute in detail. Moreover, the commission ascertained that the various (seminars) supporting these initiatives from administrative regions, primary organizations, and immediately before the convening of the WPE Constituent Congress, detailed statements were made [words indistinct] valuable comment.

Arising from the discussions held in the [words indistinct] 237 copies were compiled, and after a thoroughly critical examination of the contents, 111 amendments were made to the statute.

The draft statute presented in this historical congress is the final draft, enriched by these comments and having (?been) amended 18 times.

World Figures Address WPE Constituent Congress

Tanzania's Nyerere Address

EA072207 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0809 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at the WPE Constituent Congress — live, in English]

[Text] Chairman Mengistu, Your Excellencies, comrades and friends. I bring greetings to this inaugural meeting of the Ethiopian Workers Party from Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] of Tanzania. And I offer our congratulations to the people and the leaders of Ethiopia who have prepared the ground for the establishment of the Workers Party, for the establishment of the political party in this country, which marks the beginning of a new phase in revolutionary progress.

In 1974 the revolution broke the structures of feudalism and minority domination and exploitation in this country. It was the revolution which laid the foundations for the future development of Ethiopia.

Revolution, however, brings suffering and chaos. It has to be followed swiftly by new and constructive actions which give meaning to the suffering, just as a baby gives meaning to the labor of childbirth. The revolutionary military government, therefore, took control of the state and began the reorganisation and new planning along socialist lines. It took land from the hands of feudal landlords and gave it to the people who (?tilled) it. But that was only the beginning. Realizing that in a modern state exploitation can also be conducted through financial and industrial mechanisms, the new government also nationalized the banks, insurance companies and the major industries. The levers of the modern economy were thus brought into the hands of the revolutionary government.

A good start has been made. That was made clear in the chairman's very impressive report delivered yesterday. Comrade Chairman Mengistu spoke of progress in many things. I was especially impressed by the figures he gave about the tremendous achievements in reducing illiteracy and in increasing the educational opportunities for the children of Ethiopia, the future citizens of the country. The people and the government of Ethiopia have made a great and revolutionary beginning.

Comrade chairman, it is very difficult to develope an illiterate people, but it is also very difficult to prevent a literate people from developing themselves. We therefore congratulate you greatly for laying the foundations for the development of the future Ethiopia. Still to be completed is the work of ensuring that all these opportunities for constructing a new Ethiopia are used for the benefit of all the people of this country. It was the people of Ethiopia who suffered under feudalism and it must be the people of Ethiopia who benefit from what has been achieved.

Comrade chairman, each of our nations has to find its own ways of bringing the people the potential of its independence and its revolution. But one thing is absolutely certain. In the Africa of the last quarter of the 20th century, any political party has to be a people's liberation movement if it is to fulfill its duty to the people.

That requirement is not changed simply because African states can fly the flag of their independent country or because we are represented as sovereign nations at the United Nations. Our people, all our people, suffer from poverty. They suffer from oppression, in particular the oppression of that poverty and of technical ignorance. They suffer from the effects of economic backwardness. The first major task of any true African political party is the liberation of the people from these evils.

The political independence of our nation states was and is a vital beginning. But by itself it is not national liberation. We cannot be truly free while the wealth extracted from our labor and our soil goes to foreign countries. We are not truly liberated while our national weakness causes both our economic decisions and our politcal decisions to be subject to the wishes of other powers.

The second major task of any true African political party must therefore be the liberation of our countries from foreign exploitation and domination. We know from African experience that a nation can overthrow feudalism and colonialism only by the efforts of its own people. No one else can do these things for them.

At best, others can lend their support and their encouragement. In just the same way as people cannot be liberated by others, it is the labor of ordinary people which produces wealth in any country. No amount of capital investment, or organization, or orders from above will do it if the people themselves are not enthusiastically involved in the production of their wealth. It is the [word indistinct] of participation in their own communal decision-making which liberates the minds of our people. Without this they will remain ignorant and dominated by others. A political party in Africa has to arouse and lead all of the peoples in the nation. Only if it can do that will it become the organized people's movement. And only then will it be able to fulfill the task of national liberty.

Comrade chairman, that need is common throughout Africa. but each African political party has to operate on the basis of the objective conditions within its own nation. In Tanzania, and in many other countries of Africa, the majority of the people are peasants and are exploited as peasants. A minority work for wages, and are exploited as wage earners.

In some African countries another minority lacks even the opportunity to be economically exploited because it has no land and no jobs. In many of our countries the vast majority of our people are illiterate, often malnourished and debilitated by preventable diseases. Our people have wisdom, the accumulated wisdom which comes from the experience and survival of centuries of suffering. They have abundant humanity and therefore they have the desire to be free, which means to make themselves free.

It is the task of each African political party to help its people to organize themselves for freedom, for the liberation of themselves and their country.

The Ethiopian political party is being inaugurated today. I repeat,the people of Tanzania, organized in CCM, send their fraternal greetings and their good wishes for your undertaking. We know from experience how difficult is the task you are beginning. Our two parties may use different words to describe their purpose. They may have different organizational structures and constitutions. But both parties are wishing to work for the development of the people in their nation, to work for the unity and development of their country and to promote the unity of a totally liberated Africa. On behalf of the CCM I extend the hand of friendship to the Workers Party of Ethiopia. We look forward to a future of good and brotherly relations between our two countries in the context of ever-extending African unity and cooperation. Thank you.

Zambian President Kaunda Address

EA091752 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English
0828 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party, to the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in English]

[Excerpts] Comrade Chairman, I am sorry about this, but I have got another item which is not on the agenda. This time I want to remind this revolutionary congress that in 1974, when great things were happening here, the Mozambican revolutionaries, led by Frelimo, guided first by the late Mondlane and then Comrade Samora Machel, on this day 7 September 1974, Comrade Samora Machel and the Portuguese signed victory for Frelimo in Lusaka. [applause]

Comrade Chairman, now I come to the agenda, but before I come to my text I want to acknowledge that as a former teacher, like

President Nyerere, I am able to see that in this hall there are old men, there are young men, there are ladies; all of them following and members of this revolution. So I ask you to join me please in one slogan only. This slogan has come because of the speech which Comrade Mengistu gave yesterday. He outlined the problems of this revolution. Because of following it closely, I thought we should shout this slogan together.

When I say one Ethiopia, you reply: one country. When I say one country, please say: one leader. And when I say that leader, you say: Mengistu, and point at him.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Administrative Council and of the COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Ethiopia, Your Excellencies invited heads of state, comrade members of the Central Committee of COPWE, comrade ministers, heads of delegations from fraternal parties, Your Excellencies the ambassadors, invited guests, comrades and party militants, first of all, allow me to convey to you, Comrade Chairman, and to all the delegates assembled here, and to the people of Socialist Ethiopia, warm and fraternal greetings from all the members of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and the people of Zambia. [applause]

They send their best wishes for a successful congress. They hope that the success of this congress will lay a strong foundation for the continued peace, stability, and prosperity of this country. [applause] Comrade Chairman, I cannot forget that in the next few days, this is on 12 September, you will be celebrating an equally important occasion — the 10th anniversary of the revolution. May I convey to you, Comrade Chairman, the government, and to the people of Socialist Ethiopia, our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes on this important and happy occasion. I would also like to wish you, Comrade Chairman, personal good health and continued prosperity of your people and country. [applause] Your wise and dedicated leadership has made possible all that will be taking place in the next few days.

Comrade Chairman, this congress is perhaps the most important landmark in the political history of this country. Ethiopian history goes back 3,000 years, and for the first time in 3 centuries the people of this country will have a chance to take part in the political and economic affairs of their country, unlike in the past when they were mere spectators. During the feudal period, political activity was reserved for a tiny minority around the monarch. The feeling and wishes of the people did not count. It was as if the people did not exist at all. What the feudal oligarichy decided was necessarily good for all the people. Up to the time of the revolution, Ethiopia was ruled as if it was still in the dark ages. The masses of the people were given no chance to know how people in other parts of the continent lived. To do that, it was felt, would be to allow dangerous ideas to penetrate Ethiopian society which might lead to political confrontation between the people and the regime. But as it turned out, the people did not need foreigners to tell them that the way they were ruled was not correct. When the time came they made the choice without assistance from outside.

Apart from racist South Africa, the feudal regime in Ethiopia was perhaps the most brutal and repressive on the African Continent. [applause] Its neglect of the people was all too well known. It was therefore easy to understand why the change had to come. And I am quite sure that taking into account the collective condition in the country at the time, you have chosen the correct type of government for your country and people. [applause]

Comrade Chairman, this congress could not have succeeded without the achievements of the party founding conferences that have taken place at various levels throughout the country since the high level meeting of the Executive and Central Committee. Members of COPWE opened up a new chapter in the process of party foundation a few months ago.

The enthusiastic participation of the broad masses of the people in the last phase of party formation and, moreover, the democratic spirit which existed among the revolutionary masses and their successful achievements in the key objectives of the nation, signifies maturity of the party leadership at all levels of the nation. Without the far-sightedness of the leadership at the grassroots level everywhere, today's events would not have been possible. [applause] The successes scored at party founding conferences at provincial conference levels made it clear that the next regional level, and above all this congress at which the party is being formally launched, would also be a success because any party can only be strong if it has the support of the people at the grassroot level.

Comrade Chairman, we express our satisfaction at the way you are removing old and archaic social structures and traditions and constructing a new society which will be guided by the new vanguard party. We therefore join you, Comrade Chairman, in calling on the broad masses of the people to brace themselves for the task of building the new society, for you cannot succeed without the participation and cooperation of your people. [applause] After all, what is being done is for the people.

Comrade Chairman, we have also noted with satisfaction the role played by the revolutionary masses and cadres in the struggle against both internal and external enemies of their revolution. They have frustrated all their plots and counterrevolutionary intrigues. The heavy sacrifices they have made in repoliticization of the masses has been tremendous.

It is only the spirit that can ensure the consolidation of your revolution. I am convinced that final victory is on your side. [applause]

We have also taken note of the activities undertaken by both political and production cadres since the establishment of COPWE, when a clear ideological line and organizational objectives were established. A few and elevated dimensions where cadres made maximum efforts in consolidating the revolution and the national economy were also established. The revolutionary struggle, which has enabled the broad masses to make these achievements, should be redoubled in view of the numerous tasks in the building of a socialist economy, where a dependable defense force, and a higher level of cultural and social development would be secured.

We know from your experience that the party is the highest expression of popular will in the political life of any nation. It is not only an instrument for obtaining and retaining power, but it also serves as the main river for transforming society and making a leap from backwardness to political and economic prosperity. Comrade Chairman, the mere existence of the party is, however, not an end in itself. It is only one of the major preconditions for a successful, long, arduous struggle to change society for the better. The political and economic tasks of the party are inseparably linked, the objective of which is to raise the political consciousness of the people and to uplift the standard of living of the people. Your party will be new and different from all the social and democratic parties which have proved incapable of properly leading the working people, let alone change society for the better.

The building of a strong party capable of leading in the difficult process of social transformation in some countries has proved an indispensible component in transitional periods. Some countries in Africa were in a somewhat better position in this regard. This task of party formation was already accomplished during the liberation struggle. This helped these countries to pass directly to the task of tackling economic problems with all the resources at their disposal. Comrade Chairman, Socialist Ethiopia is a developing country like most of ours. It has successfully embarked on the road of socialist-oriented economic development where she finds herself in the grip of the struggle for founding the party of the working people; a party which will also prove instrumental in building the society of the future.

In the past few years, and since the beginning of the on-going revolutionary process, various anti-feudal and anti-imperialist transformations have taken place under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, which has served as an instrument of revolutionary change. Development in the country in the last few years has made it clear that the revolutionary party was the only sure guarantee for the maintenance of revolutionary momentum. The founding of COPWE helped the formation of correct strategies and tactics as the ways and means of founding a vanguard party. The founding of the WPE is the culmination of all the struggles conducted in the last years. COPWE's mission has now indeed been fulfilled. Comrade Chairman, the consolidation of the party will be a continuous process which will be conducted together with the building of socialism in your country.

The coming years will witness the growing impact on the process of executing national development plans, implementation of socialist transformation in all aspects of national life, strengthening the basis of power, and the building of democratic and popular structures in your country. This, in short, Comrade Chairman, will be the role of the party in the affairs of the nation in the years to come.

But what have been the achievements of the revolution since 1974? These have been too many to enumerate. One can cite only one or two.

The system of land tenure in the old regime was such that only a tiny fraction of the population owned most of the country. The rest of the people were habitual tenants in their own country. Today, thanks to the revolution, the land belongs to the people. This is as it should be, because land is a gift of nature which should not be a monopoly of a few.

In the field of education the story is the same. Only a small fraction of school-going children were afforded an opportunity to attend school. The result was that the majority of the population remained illiterate. Again, thanks to the revolution, this trend is reversed. In this connection I would like to applaud you and your colleagues in the Government of Socialist Ethiopia for the efforts you have made in almost eradicating completely illiteracy from the country. [applause] The current and final phase of the party formation exercise focuses attention on wiping out illiteracy from urban areas.

Five years ago the (?general) literacy campaign was launched to eradicate illiteracy from the whole country. Since that time considerable progress has been made, thanks to your determination, Comrade Chairman.

All these, however, could not have been achieved without the popular participation and the enthusiasm of individuals and the community as a whole. A party can only be strong and successful at the grass roots level if it is led by men and women and youth who are literate. As I said, the achievements of the revolution have been too many to list and that is why I should not proceed to do so.

I may, therefore, conclude, Comrade Chairman, that the objectives that you and your colleagues have set for yourselves are to create a truly human society. By this I mean that you have set about to restructure your society so that human needs are met under these set priorities over all others. In a deeper sense, these require changing the peoples attitude in the way they relate to each other and to their work so that their attitudes become consistent with the new progressive society. We are all trying to do this and our success in the endeavor will depend largely on our ability to change the conditions under which people grow up, live, and work. This condition is socialism. We also require to build institutions which have their own evolution, or even their solution, built into them. Indeed, the task of building a socialist movement and the task of socialism after the revolution, are in this stage the same — to undertake reform, the struggle for which, and the achievement of which, change people into better revolutionaries, better socialists, and better people.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu and comrade leaders, I would be less than candid if I did not say there are some obstacles ahead. Your revolution, like our revolution, will meet obstacles in reconstruction of Ethiopia as a great socialist country in Africa. You will have to fight and overcome these obstacles. I know from our experience in Zambia that you will have to fight disunity in order to create unity upon which to build Socialist Ethiopia. You will have to fight tribalism and separatist nationalism — that scourge of our societies in Africa. [applause] Your new party will have to mold a leadership that can lead the great people of Ethiopia without consideration of tribe and nationalities. [applause] One Ethiopia, one country, one leader; that leader, Mengistu.

Our experience has shown us that the masses of the people have no problem in matters of revolutionary unity. They are always ready to unite and move forward together. We have seen from our experience that these problems of unity and dissent are mainly problems of the leaders. When leaders in the party fail to life up to the high principles of revolutionary parties they turn against party. When leaders are found to be corrupt and are disciplined by the party, they turn against the party and some do even more. They run to hide in their tribal or separatist national groups and wait to turn against the party.

Comrade Chairman, the party will have to watch and guide each and every leader because, in the final analysis, a revolutionary party can be no better than its leaders. [prolonged applause] This is our experience in Zambia over the past 20 years.

Comrade Chairman, we are here to express our solidarity with you and your people. We are here because we share the same aspirations and have the same perspectives of the world. We seek for our friends like you what we seek for ourselves, namely, freedom, peace, stability, social justice, fair play, and prosperity. [applause] Our party looks forward to fruitful relationships with your new party so that such cooperation at such a level would be a (?good) foundation of our bilateral relations at government level. [applause] We are pleased with the warm and cordial relations that exist between our two countries. We cooperate in many areas of human endeavor and it is my sincere hope that the bonds of friendship that bind us will be strengthened by the links that must be forged between our two parties. [applause]

Comrade Chairman, I think this is an appropriate occasion for which to pay tribute to you in particular, and to Socialist Ethiopia in general, for the way you have handled the affairs of the OAU since you became its chairman. We must also take note of Ethiopia's contribution to the struggle for freedom in South Africa and Namibia. Comrade Chairman, we want you to know that we sincerely appreciate what you and Ethiopia are doing on our behalf.

Comrade Chairman, distinguished guests and comrades, we thank you for the invitation which has enabled us to witness the inaugural ceremony of your party. We wish the congress great success. [applause] Long live Chairman Mengistu. Long live Socialist Ethiopia. Long live the friendship between Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Zambia. Long live the OAU. One Ethiopia, one country; one country, one leader; and that leader, Mengistu.

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Speech

EA091704 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 0951 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe prime minister and ZANU chairman, at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in English]

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu, comrade members of the Central Committee of the WPE, distinguished colleagues, comrades, and friends:

On behalf of the Central Committee of ZANU; I am speaking also on behalf of my government and the entire people of Zimbabwe and on my own personal behalf, I would like to offer you and through you to the revolutionary people of Socialist Ethiopia warm greetings and congratulations on this historic landmark when you are formally mounting the WPE. [applause] I also wish to thank you for the warm welcome with which you have received me and my delegation upon our arrival here in Addis Ababa. This indeed has been a natural reflection of the solid bonds of friendship and solidarity that exist between our two countries, our two governments, our two parties now, and two peoples.

Comrade Mengistu, the people of this country have a long and glorious tradition of waging revolution against imperialism and colonialism. During the last century's scramble for Africa the Ethiopian people displayed courage and heroism by successfully resisting both imperialism and fascism which attempted to colonize this country. [applause] Thousands of Ethiopia's finest sons and daughters perished in the defense of the unity and integrity of Ethiopia. It is from these sacrifices and your ultimate victory that the majority of the former African colonies drew inspiration to fight for national independence and self-determination.

By far the most significant development of the century in this country was the people's overthrow of feudalism a decade ago. The revolution of 1974 was a qualitative development in a historical continuum of your country's struggle to free itself of oppression by the monarchy and exploitation by feudal lords. That truly historic event ushered in a new era not only for the peoples of exploited Ethiopia but also for those many other Africans who were still suffering under the oppressive yoke of Imperialism and settler colonialism.

It is barely 3 weeks ago when ZANU, my party, held its second people's congress, the second after 20 years. I took the opportunity at our congress to pay tribute to all our friends and allies, brothers and sisters, who assisted us during our hour of need when we were prosecuting the liberation war to free Zimbabwe. [applause] Comrade chairman, comrade members of the Central Committee, distinguished guests and delegates, I was proud to recount to the delegates at your [as heard] congress and to the entire nation of Zimbabwe the great role Ethiopia, under the leadership of Chairman Mengistu, played in the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe from settler colonialism and racism.

I told the people, [applause] I told the people and the delegates at the congress that many ZANLA cadres, as indeed many ZIPRA cadres, were trained here in Ethiopia and that huge quantities of arms were given us to equip them and many others in our (?accomplishment). Distinguished guests and delegates may wish to know that our very first black pilot in independent Zimbabwe was trained right here in Ethiopia. [applause]. Zimbabwe therefore feels greatly indebted to the revolutionary people of Ethiopia for their well-known record of sacrifice, selflessness, and solidarity with the suffering masses of Africa. May this friendship and solidarity continue to characterize your revolution as we assail the enemy in South Africa and Namibia.

Comrade Chairman, the 1974 revolution also led to the political, social, and economic transformation of Ethiopia, which we in ZANU have followed with keen interest. Under your very illustrious leadership the Ethiopian people have made great accomplishments in their efforts to preserve their national sovereignty, to build and consolidate national unity, to develop their national economy and culture, and to improve the living standards of the people as a whole.

Only a little over 4 years ago you created the COPWE based on Marxist-Leninist principles of party and state relations. By so doing you amply demonstrated your common cause with the common people, because today Ethiopia's major means of production and the benefits that accrue from the workers' labor are enjoyed by the workers themselves.

Meanwhile, COPWE has constantly attached great importance to the strengthening of its organizational structures. We are indeed delighted to note that the revolutionary youth association, the revolutionary Ethiopian womens association, and several other structures and mass organizations cooperating within the framework of COPWE have played a significant role in politicizing the broad masses. We are equally convinced that efforts will continue to be made to develop and consolidate the different organizational structures of the party.

Through the present historic congress which will reflect upon your experiences and further explore the road to development suited to Ethiopia's objective conditions, you will certainly be able to consolidate national unity and mobilize all revolutionary and progressive forces into the WPE and achieve your lofty revolutionary goals. [applause] We believe that this congress will give you the further strength to make some new and important contributions to the complete liberation of the people of Africa.

Comrade Mengistu, Ethiopia has made important contributions in international affairs. Your firm stand against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, including your desire to safeguard peace, have won the admiration of not only the people of Zimbabwe, but I am sure of the whole people — of the people of the whole of Africa. [applause] It is true that you have made valuable contributions to the unity of the African continent and unreservedly supported the struggle being waged by oppressed people the world over. As the current chairman of the OAU, the efforts you have made personally in search of lasting peace in Chad and Western Sahara are highly commendable by any standards. [applause]

Comrade delegates, as I have said earlier, only a few weeks ago my party, ZANU, held its second congress. On that occasion delegates from all over Zimbabwe and guests from Africa and other socialist and progressive political parties and governments gathered in Harare to witness the finalization of my party's restructuring process. I wish to thank you very heartly for sending a high-powered delegation to represent you and the people of Ethiopia at that congress. [applause]

In the same way as your revolution became also our revolution and your experiences became our experiences, your experience in restructuring your party helped us tremendously through your presence in the final process of restructuring our own party. May I reaffirm from this podium the wish of my party to develop and consolidate its ties of cooperation and solidaity with the WPE, which is being inaugurated by this historic congress. [prolonged applause] That cooperation would enhace our alliance for the development of socialism in our respective communities and lead to the sharing of revolutionary experinces necessary for the sustenance of our post-independence, socioeconomic struggle.

Comrade Chairman, the peoples of Ethiopia and Zimbabwe have always sympathized with and supported each other in their protracted revolutionary struggle. Consequently, profound solidarity has been established between us. It is thus with profound interest that we shall follow the deliberations and resolutions of your congress, fully aware that the results of this congress will usher in for you as well as for us yet another impetus to our qualitative development as a party and as a people. [applause]

May I once again repeat the congratulations of my party and the people of Zimbabwe to you all upon this historic event and thank you as I do so for making me and my party participants in the unfolding of your revolutionary historical process. I am glad to have participated in this history-making process and I am sure we shall all benefit not only by those (?new) analytical views expressed in that very brilliant report, for which I wish to thank the chairman and all of you, but we shall all benefit a great deal from the results of this congress, and I assure you that my party will study that report in great detail, as indeed we shall also wish to study your programs of action, which are contained in the 10-year plan, with great scrutiny because we are also in the process of formulating a 5-year plan. In this way we are sure the friendship and solidarity between us will be consolidated much further.

Finally, may I once again thank you for inviting us and wish you great success at this congress. Long live the WPE! Long live the solidarity between ZANU and the WPE! Long live the solidarity between our two governments and our two peoples! Long live Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam! Long live proletarian internationalism! A luta continua! [The struggle continues] Thank you.

Mozambique's Machel Addresses Congress

MB101633 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by Mozambican President Samora Machel at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa on 7 September — recorded]

[Text] Esteemed and respected Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam, comrade guests, comrade delegates;

It is difficult for us to speak after what we experienced yesterday in this hall. As we finished listening to the report so brilliantly presented by Comrade President Mengistu, we were overwhelmed by a profound emotion. It is difficult for us to translate the true dimension of our feelings. Yesterday marked a truly historic date for the Ethiopian people and the African revolution. [applause] As Africans, but mainly as revolutionaries, we are proud of your historic event. We share with you these festive and joyful moments for the militants of the WPE and the Ethiopian people.

With their warmest greetings of friendship and solidarity, the militants of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people joyfully associate themselves with all of you. This is the fraternal message that we bring to you from the combatant and heroic people who build socialism. [applause]

Our presence at this congress is proof of the profound links history has united us in — suffering, humiliation, and slavery. [applause] Our memories recall the cruelty with which the voices of the patriots used to be silenced when they claimed freedom for their peoples. They recall the uncontrolled exploitation to which the working classes used to be subjected by a handful of feudal masters and colonialists who were imperialism's local agents and allies. Feudalism lives on exploitation. Feudalists are parasites that live on blood.

Our presence means that our century-old relations have been strengthened on a basis of political and ideological similarities that unite us today and are consolidated by the common objectives of our fraternal parties. [applause]

In this hall, we see faces that have borne the burden of feudalism and carry with them the marks of oppression, humiliation, and exploitation of which they were victim. We see workers, peasants, intellectuals, and soldiers who heroically knew to resist, fight, and free themselves from the shackles that used to oppress them. We say to them: Congratulations. [applause]

It is with profound satisfaction that we also see in this hall the children of people in uniform who have embodied the century-old traditions of patriotism of their people. [applause] They played a preponderant role so that 10 years ago, Ethiopia — revolutionary Ethiopia — could be born. They are respectable soldiers of a combatant people. [applause]

Within a few days, the Ethiopian people will celebrate the 10th anniversary of their victory over feudal-capitalism. Today, 7 September, as stated by Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, the Mozambican people commemorate their day of victory. [applause] The struggle continues. [repeated three times with shouts "continues" from the audience] Thank you. [applause] Ten years ago we forced the colonial government to sign the Lusaka accords which enshrined the victory of 10 years of popular war of national liberation. Our people, who were dominated and exploited for 5 centuries, defeated the foreign army which was well-equipped and supported by imperialism. [applause]

Two fraternal peoples — the Ethiopian and Mozambican — are celebrating the victories attained against colonialism and imperialism and against oppression and exploitation in an effort to build socialism and make it triumphant. [applause]

Comrade President Mengistu, dear delegates, comrades and guests, our enthusiasm grew as we listened to the report presented by Comrade President Mengistu. The report presented its profound and analytic content in simple, direct, and objective language. The report recalled to us the grandeur of the history of the Ethiopian people and the struggles that they waged to raise high the flag of freedom and independence.

We hail the successes attained by new Ethiopia during these 10 years. [applause] The Mozambican people regard these victories as their own. [applause]

In view of its profound ideological, economic, social, and cultural analysis, the report constitutes a valuable instrument to strengthen and deepen the people's power that has been gained. The report defines the strategy and tactics for the Ethiopian people to build a brilliant future of happiness and prosperity. By putting the future of Ethiopian society in perspective, the report shows us the emergence of a new man, who dignifies the intelligence and culture of his people and is consciously determined to serve his people and the revolution.

The apogee of the report was the statement concerning the building of the WPE. The creation of the vanguard of the Ethiopian people, guided by the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, is the pride of the African revolutionaries and all progressive humankind. [applause] The revolutionary heritage of the peoples has been enriched with the creation of yet another outpost of the struggle for the elimination of exploitation of man by man. This vanguard outpost strengthens the anti- imperialist front on the African Continent and in the world and encourages the struggle of the oppressed peoples. We want to convey to the delegates to this congress the joy of the Frelimo Party militants and revolutionary greetings for this victory of historic consequence for the Ethiopian people. [applause] The already existing militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples is gaining new strength, is increasingly reinforcing our political and ideological similarities, and is strengthening our common front in the fight against imperialism and for peace and socialism.

We would like to greet with particular affection our brother and comrade, Mengistu Haile Mariam. [applause] Comrade Mengistu, you are looked upon with great affection by the Frelimo Party militants and the Mozambican people. Your patriotism and wise leadership with which you have been leading Ethiopia, your outstanding revolutionary actions in favor of the just cause of peoples, your militant internationalism, and your devotion in the struggle to consolidate African unity are immensely well known and admired by our people. [applause] This is the profound sentiment of our militants and the Mozambican people that we were charged with conveying during this historic congress. Under your leadership, the Ethiopian people have been demonstrating with other peoples their concrete solidarity.

We should like to emphasize what has already been referred to during the report presented yesterday. Despite facting a war situation in their country, the Ethiopian people have actively supported the people of Zimbabwe. They trained and equipped the fighters of ZANU and expressed solidarity with the Mozambican people in the struggle against the armed bandits, an imperialist instrument against our coutnry. The Ethiopian people supplied equipment for 10,000 Mozambican soldiers. Thank you very much Mariam. [applause]

These are some of the concrete facts of the militant solidarity of the Ethiopian people who are full of proletariat and militant internationalism. It is thanks to this spirit of internationalism that revolutionary Ethiopia has been expressing its love and devotion to the cause of peace and socialism. It is thanks to this spirit of internationalism that it has been expressing its love for peace and the most profound aspirations of peoples. It is socialism that promotes peace. This was clearly demonstrated during the founding congress of the working people of Ethiopia. We hail the contructive proposals presented in the report so that, through dialogue, there can be found a just solution for the prevailing conflicts in the Horn of Africa and establish relations of good neighborliness and noninterference among states of this region. [applause]

Comrade President Mengistu, dear comrade delegates, the peoples of the entire world who love liberty, justice, progress, and peace are increasingly combining efforts to thwart the increasing imperialist belligerence and eliminate the threat of a nuclear holocaust. Today, world peace is seriously threatened by the arms race, the deployment of nuclear missiles in various zones of our planet, and the nuclearization of space, which is promoted by imperialism. Because [word indistinct] loves peace, it expresses solidarity with the just cause of the oppressed peoples and is certain that nothing will prevent the victory of the liberation struggle of peoples for their independence and liberty and for their economic and social emancipation.

In Southern Africa, the apartheid regime continues to be the principal factor of instability and war. In Namibia, the policy of divide and rule based on ethnical differences applied by the South African racists has been a failure. The linkage [preceding word in English] policy that some tried to nourish to delay the independence of Namibia lost its credibility. Because of their unselfish struggle, the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, now see approaching the hour when their dream of living free and sovereign will be a reality. [applause]

In South Africa, the so-called constitutional reforms will not save the apartheid regime. The murders and the arbitrary prison sentences against South African patriots nor the bantustanization of the country will not avoid the elimination of apartheid, a crime condemned by all of humanity. Apartheid is now confronted by an increasingly powerful mass movement which shakes the foundations of racism and racial segregation.

The Mozambican people reaffirm their political, diplomatic, and moral support for the ANC, the vanguard of the South African people, in their just struggle for the establishment of a democratic society where all South Africans can be citizens of their fatherland regardless of their color of skin. [applause]

It is with particular concern that the Mozambican people see the prolongation of situations of conflicts existing in Chad and Western Sahara despite the OAU resolutions whose applications are of paramount importance. The colonial occupation and the genocide perpetrated by the Indonesian regime against the people of East Timor cause profound indignation to our people. There is an urgent need f... coherent and effective actions by the states involved in the conflict to enable the Maubere people to fulfill their legitimate aspirations of liberty and independence. [applause]

Our people's solidarity with the Palestinian people and their vanguard, the PLO, as well as with the peoples of Central America and Caribbeans who today find themselves confronted with conflicts and threats of intervention promoted by imperialism is firm and unshakeable. This same solidarity is extended to the people of Korea and their just aspiration for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland based on recent proposals of the Government of the DPRK. This feeling of solidarity is deep-rooted in our people because they know what war is and reflects their deep love for peace, which is so necessary for economic, social, and cultural development of peoples. It is in this context that we are intransigent fighters for general and complete disarmament, for halting the installation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and in other parts of the world and for denuclearization and demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. There is a need for us fighters for the cause of socialism and peace in Southern Africa to apply an adequate strategy and tactic to force the belligerent imperialist and racist circles to accept the principles and practices which are fundamental for peaceful coexistance. The fight for peace is always a concrete fight which must induce the enemies of peace to accept it.

Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam, comrade delegates, dear invited guests;

During the opening session of the congress, we saw the entry into the hall of children wearing a free and happy smile, a smile of joy and love. With flowers that they affectionately carried in their hands, they carried a message of love and peace. Flowers and children were a vivid picture of the strength of the revolution. They symbolized the confidence and certainty of an Ethiopia which is increasingly suitable to its people and happy. In the gracious atmosphere of the children, there was the brilliant future of their socialist fatherland — the future of new generationsof revolutionary Ethiopia.

By the presence of our mothers present in this congress hall, we saw where we come from, what we are, and where we are going. We no longer saw in them the picture of an oppressed, humiliated, and exploited woman. As a worker, peasant, intellectual or soldier, today she works side by side with men. She discusses the problems of her people. She is an active participant in the building of the future of the socialist fatherland. The Ethiopian woman that we see in this Congress is a determined and devoted woman who is certain of victory. [applause]

Comrade delegates, we are certain that the WPE, the vanguard party of the working classes, will mobilize the entire Ethiopian people to make triumph the decisions of this historic congress which are so important.

We wish you the best of success in your party work. [applause] Long live the WPE. [applause]

PDRY Chairman Speech

EA091353 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1300 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY Supreme People's Council chairman, at the WPE Constituent Congress — live, in Arabic with superimposed Amharic translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, comrade delegates of the national independence movements, members of the PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] and COPWE Executive Committee members: I am filled with great pleasure to be at this historical and great time in this beautiful land of heroes of Addis Ababa. I convey comradely greetings on behalf of the Yemeni people, Central Committee of the Socialist Party of PDRY, the Supreme People's Council and on behalf of the Council of Ministers, to the friendly people of Ethiopia and comrade revolutionary fighters of Ethiopia led by the decisive fighter Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is faithful to his country and his people with a revolutionary struggle, who has a strong belief in scientific socialism and proletarian internationalist principles and who has managed to lead the Ethiopian revolution from victory to victory. [applause]

The Ethiopian revolution has arrived at a new and historical opening chapter at this WPE Constituent Congress.

The manifestation of the WPE Constituent Congress and the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's victorious revolution being held at the same time shows that the Ethiopian revolution has reached a very developed stage and should be given great regard. The path followed by the Ethiopian progressive forces in the socialist line under scientific socialism to attain revolutionary development and to form the WPE is a strong guarantee that will lead the revolution to its goal. It has also given them the inivincible and strong force that will defend the Ethiopian revolution from its enemies.

The Yemeni people, who are strongly linked to the Ethiopian people through comradely feelings and history, properly understand the greatness and importance of the formation of a historical vanguard party in Ethiopia. This party is the guarantee of the Ethiopian revolution which was formed through a continued and bitter struggle that has been paid for by the working people of Ethiopia.

We remember with admiration today the gallant activities and heroic struggle of the hundreds of thousands of Ethiopian peasants and the Armed Forces to abort the aggression created by reactionary forces in collaboration with imperialism and reaction, hence the decisiveness and heroic feelings of the gallant people of Ethiopia and the victory in which the revolution was able to get the upper hand more than ever before.

Comrades, we, for our part, when we think of the struggle that gallant the Ethiopian people have carried out to defend and protect their revolution and the unity of their motherland, we lower our heads in great respect. [applause] Comrades, we are not exaggerating when we say that the formation of the WPE has given the Ethiopian revolutionaries a reliable situation for the second 10 years of struggle in the development of their great revolution. It is a clear and visible fact that Ethiopia today is free from the past reactionary and backward system, sufferings, and agony. It has started to form a new revolutionary history.

Today, the working people of Ethiopia, with their work, their guns, and their pens, are creating a life of prosperity. Work, struggle, and research in the new Ethiopia are being carried out in line with the most highly-regarded revolutionary directives. We the people of the PDRY accept the victories scored by the Ethiopian revolution and in particular the formation of the WPE with great pride and pleasure, and we believe that the victory of the Ethiopian revolution is the victory of the Yemeni revolution and in general is the communal victory of the national freedom movements going on around our region.

In this respect, the victory of others is an additional source of strength for the Ethiopian revolution and we shall accordingly promote further the strategic struggle, solidarity, scientific socialism, and the principles of proletarian internationalism common to our two countries and parties. Together, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, we shall tread the path of struggle, progress, and socialism. [applause]

Dear comrades, it is with great admiration that we have listened to the central report presented by Comrade Chairman Mengistu to this congress. The report examined in depth the historical process of the revolution and the stages of the class struggle. It touched on the struggle waged by the working people of Ethiopia for their country's freedom, unity, and dignity. The report detailed the victories the Ethiopian revolution would like to win in the economic, social, and ideological fields. It also clearly described how a progressive development, progress, and the socialist path were planned in Ethiopia.

This socialist path is a tool for achieving prosperous activities for the people and the country. The report has confirmed that the Ethiopian revolution is part of the world revolutionary processes in line with the prevailing world situations. It opposes imperialism and supports the struggle of peoples for socialism, peace, and prosperity. What, I would like to affirm in this forum is that the adoption of the central report by the congress will help us, your revolutionary comrades of the PDRY, get the proper understanding about the Ethiopian revolution, about your developments and victories. This is a noble objective both for you and us, your brothers.

Comrades, the convening of the WPE at this time and in this situation has a great meaning. Even though the imperialist and reactionary forces are covered by defeatism, the liberation struggles in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the development and strength of the Soviet Union, which is the basis of the socialist system, is assured. World peace and security is threatened by the belicose stand pursued by the imperialist forces and is under great tension.

At this time the arms race and stockpiling is not only being pursued on earth but is being intensified in space. This pursuit, apart from defying the constructive proposals presented by the USSR and other socialist countries, has resulted in the imperialists' planting intermediate missiles in the Middle East and Central Europe.

In this respect, as seen in the Middle East, Asia, southern Africa, Central America, the Caribbean Sea, Korea, Southeast Asia, and Afghanistan, they are trying to use indirect mercenary and puppet governments to intensify tension and war-mongering activities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The United States and its NATO collaborators give great political and military support to fascist and Zionist racist governments so that these governments will not pursue the policy of national freedom. Hence they suppress the struggle of the peoples of Asia, African, and Latin America.

Taking this opportunity, I reaffirm the PDRY's firm solidarity for the unwavering support to the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua who are resisting the intrigues of the U.S. imperialism and its puppets. [applause]

In addition, our country assures its full support to those who are fighting U.S. imperialism and its fascist governments in El Salvador, Grenada, Chile, and in general in the Caribbean Sea area and in Central America.

We believe that the Zionist Israel and the racist South African Governments are the major enemies of the African and world liberation movements and in places where there is great tension like the Middle East and southern Africa they are the major reasons for lack of peace. The situations in those two regions have made unity of the Arab and African peoples, unity of the national movements and progressive forces, with the USSR and other world independent socialist forces, the only way — without any alternative — to resist the threat against the national freedom of the African and Arab peoples.

As conditions show, correctly and clearly, unless imperialist forces move out of the area, unless the dignity of peoples is respected, particularly that of the Palestinians who must be returned to their motherland and given the right to self-determination through their legal organization, the PLO, unless the independence of the Namibian people is assured, there will never be peace and stability in those areas.

Comrades, currently the Armed Forces of the United States, France, and other NATO countries are cruising around on the Red Sea under the pretext of removing mines. Since we are located in the Red Sea region, we have long warned of the dangers of imperialism's armed forces hovering here. In this respect we proposed that a joint meeting be held between countries in the Arab Peninsula and Gulf and in the Horn of Africa and other relevant countries, so that ways could be found to remove imperialist forces from the region. Even today we reiterate the necessity of holding his meeting. As an initiative for this, if the countries who invited NATO forces to the Red Sea reconsider their deed and make these forces return to their homes, we believe that this will enable us to take common steps to guard the Red Sea and stabilize the region. The accumulation of United States and NATO Armed Forces in this region, apart from endangering the people and countries of the region in general, are a threat to world peace and well-being.

The current war between Iran and Iraq, which has upset the well-being and stability of the Persian Gulf region, is seen in this respect and has served as a pretext for imperialists to strengthen their military strength in the region. We have opposed this war since the beginning. Even now we point out that steps should be taken to solve this war peacefully and that in its continuation war can have very ugly results.

Comrades, today our presence in Addis Ababa to celebrate the WPE formation and the 10th anniversary of the great Ethiopian revolution is additonal evidence of the existing friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Yemen and Ethiopia. Our relations, as pointed out by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam during our 20th anniversary of our October 14th Revolution, is blessed and bound with blood, and the relations existing between our parties, governments, and peoples will further strengthen, develop, and continue.

We don't have the slightest hesitation that the Ethiopian revolution led by the vanguard party and armed with the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism will be victorious in its struggle on one side for the economic, social, and cultural construction and on the other side in defending aggression perpetrated by imperialism and reactionary forces. Our party and people will remain a faithful comrade and ally to the WPE and the Ethiopian people. [applause]

Let us march together through the national democratic revolutionary socialist path which we have started in our two countries. Long live the WPE! [applause] Long live the existing friendship between our two parties and peoples! Let the victorious banner of the scientific socialism and international proletarianism fly high forever! Thank you.

USSR's Romanov Addresses Congress

EA091410 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1303 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in Russian fading into Amharic translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, participants of the congress, comrades and friends. I feel proud to have the opportunity to pass on the brotherly greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet communists and the Soviet people, to you chosen representatives of the working people of Ethiopia and the true fighters for the building of socialist society in the country — the participants of the WPE Constituent Congress. [applause]

Before our delegation left Moscow, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, expressed his wish for the success of the efforts of those who today are achieving the formation of a party guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism in Ethiopia, for the prosperity of their motherland and in the interest of their revolution. [applause]

We have been greatly impressed by the central report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the decisive leader of Ethiopia, popular son of Africa and a great man in the international revolutionary movement. [applause] This report is of great political value; by showing that Ethiopia's bright prospects for development are closely intertwined with the construction of a socialist society it affirms the correctness of Lenin's guidelines that a state's progress is impossible without socialism. [applause]

The outstandingly unique thread of Comrade Mengistu's speech is that revolutionary zeal is combined with a precise understanding of objective reality. The WPE will be a party that will correctly understand the heavy responsibility placed on it by the people and will speak frankly on unsolved problems and mistakes that have not been rectified. Apart from correctly pointing out that freeing the country from its inherited state of backwardness will take a long, laborious struggle, it will frankly show that growth of the forces of production, developing agricultural and industrial output, and promoting the standard of living and the cultural level of the people can only be possible through the sacrifice of the people in industry, the manufacturing sector, on construction sites, growing coffee and teff — the smallest grain in the world, grown only in Ethiopia, staple diet of the highlanders — and in educational institutions.

The Soviet (?Union) knows that the march to this congress was long and arduous. The history of the Ethiopian people and its [word indistinct] freedom is one that is full of heroic deeds. The national democratic revolution that toppled the feudal crown regime in 1974 opened a new chapter in this history of (?heroism). [passage indistinct]

The call by Ethiopia's decisive youth, under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu, for the resurrection of their motherland has received a warm response from the working people. The workers of the country have rallied and taken a firm stand against aggression by internal antirevolutionaries and external reactionaries, for the inviolability of the country's unity, for land to be handed over to the tiller, and for their own and future livelihood. Thousands of Ethiopian workers have sacrificed their lives to protect the revolution from (?these forces). This sacrifice was not in vain. The new Ethiopia was able to consolidate its identity. [applause]

The formation of the WPE is a (?major) victory among those attained by the country's workers. In the efforts to (?implement) this historical task, party formation methods and means have been drafted having their own unique traits and (?assimilating) the country's objective reality. From among the tasks to be implemented in the line of strengthening its new authority and leading the country on the socialist path of development, the emphasis to be placed on strengthening the party and level-by-level implementation of the drafted program hold priority positions.

Aims can only achieve their goal through a party that will not hesitate and will unwaveringly follow its basic line. That Ethiopia's progress on its chosen path under the vanguard leadership of the party will be further secured is unquestionable.

The history and revolutionary progress of post-revolution USSR and other socialist countries has clearly affirmed that without the party's uniform leadership it is impossible to defend the new system from external aggression and internal antirevolutionaries, and to be rid of economic and cultural backwardness. The USSR is a country that suffered from poverty, famine and illiteracy inherited from the exploitative system of landlords and capitalists, and a country that suffered heavy loss of property and life due to imperialist wars and invasions by reactionary countries. Our enemies thought that there was no force capable of freeing the young USSR from backwardness or of reconstructing the resulting damage. Even so, the Communist Party formed by Lenin, acting as this force by coordinating the broad masses and leading the struggle we waged against reactionaries and external invaders, was able to solve the problems and to construct the world's first socialist state.

All those who know about the USSR's history may know about the problems we faced in the development of our revolution. The admirable results of the party's relentless efforts and the sacrifice paid by the people are the construction of industries, the organization of cooperative farms, the many changes in respect to science and culture, and the (?consolidation) and strengthening of socialist democracy. The Soviet people and their victories have been an attractive ideal for the Ethiopian people, for all those who have struggled for genuine equality and social (?justice).

Even so, forces who regard socialism with enmity have not sat passively with their arms crossed. Twenty years after external invaders suffered heavy defeat, imperialism has made a new attempt to destroy the USSR. [word indistinct] Germany which in a flurry the whole of Europe has received an invasion of betrayal. [sentence as heard] Even so, history has recorded what has happened to fascism. The USSR and the heroic Red Army, by coordinating their joint forces, destroyed fascist Germany's invaders and their collaborators, and achieved their patriotic and international obligations by contributing significantly to liberating the countries of Europe. [applause]

The victories of the Soviet people over threatening imperialist forces have given great impetus to spreading the struggle of the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America for national and social freedom. The USSR has affirmed to all mankind that, more than anyone, it is a reliable bulwark and security for peace, democracy and social progress. In 1985, the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism has become a clear indicator and a stern warning to those who desire military adventurism that inevitable heavy defeat will fall on them, and will continue to be so.

Dear comrades, the CPSU implements its work by coordinating and improving the construction of a true socialist society, and by clearly interrelating its importance to the future life of all mankind. The 26th CPSU general congress and the following regular Central Committee sessions, by continually focusing attention and care on unwavering results for the continued prosperity of the Soviet people, has drafted a working program [word indistinct] ranging from the growth of forces of production to ideology.

Among the tasks on which the Party focuses special attention, such as increasing the responsibility placed on cadres so as to strengthen discipline at work and productivity of institutions, are the acceleration of scientific and technological development, improving the quality of production and boosting productivity, and strengthening the economy of the USSR. These issues will be emphasized when our country's economic and social development plan for the 12th 5-year plan, and for a period longer than that, is drafted.

The party's leadership priorities — improving organizational and political work, developing the creativity of the broad masses and social democracy, and (?establishing) a new generation — are issues for which the party relentlessly struggles. The Party frequently holds consultations with workers. It strives to fulfill their needs. Under the party's leadership new victories are being achieved in building communism.

Respected comrades, we have been forced to manifest our constructive and peaceful plans because of an extremely complex and tense international situation. The threat of nuclear war has grown because of imperialisms, and primarily U.S. attempts to confront socialism and national movements, to gain military supremacy and to castrate the freedom of people, countries, and free governments. To realize their goals, imperialists are escalating an unlimited arms race, following a policy of terrorism, sanctions, besieging countries, and are perpetuating aggressive atrocities on freedom-loving people in Africa and Central America, the Middle and Near East, Southeast Asia, and in the Pacific region.

The policy pursued by Washington in South Africa is one that aggravates the turmoil in the region and not one that will lead to peace. When Washington overtly stands alongside the racist South African regime, a bitter enemy of the African people, its aim is to prolong and strengthen apartheid, which is the main threat to peace in the region.

With regard to the Namibian issue, imperialism is conducting shameful and embarrassing deeds. While the United States and its collaborators state that they support UN resolutions for an independent Namibia, they, on the other hand, do everything in their power to foil their implementation.

The situation created in the Horn of Africa continues to be tense as a result of imperialism and its agents. The example of imperialism and (?its agents) maintains a tense situation in the Horn of Africa. Washington arrogantly defines the spheres of influence of African states in the zone. American Rapid Deployment Force camps are being established near Ethiopia's borders. It can be seen that America and its NATO collaborators, under any available pretext, are trying to strengthen their military forces along the Red Sea, the Arab Gulf, and the Indian Ocean. This clearly shows who is responsible for the threat to world peace. The Party and Government of the USSR, being faithful to the principles of Lenin, will keep peace by exercising patience and strongly resist the imperialist warmongering activities.

Recently the USSR and other brotherly socialist countries put forward new constructive ideas for improving the tense situation in the world. These are for other countries possessing nuclear weapons to emulate the USSR in stating that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons; for [words indistinct] to forbid any type of weapons testing; to free Europe from medium-range or [word indistinct] nuclear weapons; for nuclear-free zones to be created in various parts of the world, including Africa; for weapons not to be deployed in space. [applause]

We have proposed that the Warsaw pact and NATO come to an agreement on banning chemical weapons. The non-use of military force by one against the other, and on the preservation of peaceful relations. The USSR will steadfastly struggle to bring about a reduction of the foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean and for a dialogue with the United States on this issue.

Washington's past and present responses to Soviet peace proposals, however, have been and remain negative. The program drafted by the Republican Party for the presidential race has exposed the Reagan administration's blatantly imperialistic aims. What is the purpose of Washington's verbosity in claiming its peace-loving nature? No one but the naive can be taken in by it, and we are not among them.

The Soviet position on peace is and will continue to be sincere and unwavering. The USSR will not (?bow) to anyone. It does not seek to achieve military supremacy. Our objective is a world free from military weapons. At the same time we will not allow imperialism to become militarily supreme or to upset the existing balance of power [applause] We have been compelled to state this by the need to preserve our own security, that of our friends and collaborators, and world peace.

This position is also fully representative of Soviet policy toward Africa. As pointed out by Comrade Chernenko, our approach to Africa's problems is steadfast and well defined. We do not seek any benefits which are not congruent with the interests and desires of Africans themselves. On the other hand, we strongly oppose [words indistinct] the continent into an arena of international political and military confrontation. We strongly oppose any attempt to decree that Africa or [word indistinct] regions as the spheres of basic interest of one side or another. [applause] The USSR, as in the past, will continue to support the Frontline States and the anticolonialist, antiracist decisive struggle for liberation being waged by the ANC, SWAPO and their people. [applause]

The confrontation made by Ethiopia in the struggle to preserve peace, foil imperialisms plots and [word indistinct] is very significant. The respect and audibility that Ethiopia has gained in the international arena, the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU have progressively grown since the victory of the revolution.

We rate highly the support Ethiopia's leaders and broad masses have given to the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to strengthen world peace, halt the arms race and ward off the threat of nuclear war.

Dear comrades, we are sincerely grateful for the positive words uttered by Comrade Mengistu in his speech about the support Lenin's country and the CPSU have afforded and continue to afford the Ethiopian Revolution. [applause]

Relations between our two countries have been evolved over a long period. Ever since special representatives of the Russian people extended a helping hand to Ethiopia at the end of the last century, when the English tried to invade Ethiopia, the word "Moscow" has meant friend. When Italian fascists invaded Ethiopia, the USSR actively helped Ethiopia. During various demonstrations held at the time, Soviet workers made the demand: Leave Abyssinia. The struggle of Ethiopia's patriots and their victory in 1941, when they chased the invaders out of their country, gained them the admiration of Soviet workers. [applause]

The 1974 revolution in Ethiopia opened a new bright chapter in the friendly relations between our two countries. As Comrade Chernenko has pointed out: It is known that friendly relations have long existed between our two peoples. Even so, the relationship flourished and became adorned by new bright faces after the victory of the Ethiopian revolution, which celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. This relationship is based on the principles of international solidarity and equality, and is sealed by the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

Today, Soviet engineers, workers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, construction workers and [words indistinct] are working side by side with their Ethiopian comrades in Addis Ababa and Baher Dar, Assab and Nazareth, Jima and Harar, and in many other small and large towns in Ethiopia. About 3,000 young Ethiopians are pursuing their studies in Soviet educational institutions.

The 10-year economic aid program which we will soon sign will serve further to mature the relations between our two countries.

The growing and fruitful contacts established between our parties and mass organizations have basically become a new and principal aspect of the course of the development of our cooperation; there is no doubt that our cooperation will be developed further and be a success.

Dear comrades, in conclusion I would like to congratulate everyone present here to witness the formation of the vanguard of the country's workers, the WPE. [applause] May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and parties of the USSR and Ethiopia live for ever. [applause]

Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

Comrades, may I now present the message of congratulations sent by the CPSU Central Committee. [applause] Comrades may I also present the gift sent by the CPSU Central Committee — a Red banner with a picture of V.I. Lenin and a slogan in the words "proletariat of the world unite" — to the congress. [applause]

Angola's Dos Santos Speech

MB090807 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the WPE Constituet Congress in Addis Ababa on 7 September — recorded in Portuguese with passage by passage translation into vernacular]

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam, esteemed members of the presidency and presidium, dear delegates and comrades: On behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, I thank you for the invitation which was sent to us by the organizing commission of the historic first WPE Congress in order to attend this important event. I would also like to pass on the warm and revolutionary greetings of the Angolan people and members of our party to the Ethiopian people, namely to their combatants and all the revolutionary workers and intellectuals who fight to build Socialist Ethiopia. [applause]

The growth in your country of the first Workers' Party, which is guided by the ideology of the proletariat, is an event of great political and historical significance, and represents a (?story) to the peoples of our continent, who are interested in eliminating all forms of dependence on imperialism in order to solve in a (?consistent) and sovereign manner the economic and social problems such as famine, epidemics, lack of housing, water, and clothing, and unemployment, and other problems inherited from feudalism, colonialism, and neocolonialism.

With the founding of the Workers' Party, the Ethiopian people have yet another powerful instrument to carry out new battles and (?press) those which will undoubtedly consolidate and deepen their anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution. This revolution began 10 years ago when a group of revolutionaries within the Armed Forces, interpreting the most profound feelings of the people, decided, under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, to put an end to the dictatorial domination [words indistinct] feudal had established in the country centuries ago.

The great merit of the Ethiopian revolutionaries was not only the fact that they deposed the feudal monarchy, but above all that they understood that the building of a new, free, and independent society — free from exploitation of man by man, [words indistinct] vanguard party capable of leading the working masses and the people in their permanent fight for the elimination of vestiges of the political, judicial, and social order of the backward society and for the transformation of the economic structures and the cultural and moral values of this society creatively guided by Marxist principles.

In this perspective, we have been informed that COPWE has carried out the profound work of mobilizing, enlightening and organizing the masses [words indistinct] different social backgrounds with the objective of building the foundations upon which will stand and developing the grass roots level structures of the Workers' Party. The paths to be followed in strengthening this party and its constant link with the popular masses, so that they will play a vanguard role in the building of the state and society, and popular democracy [words indistinct] scientific socialism, is surely one of the issues which will capture the attention of your congress, along with economic and social issues. The practical and creative solutions which will be found will serve not only to strengthen the popular democratic revolution in Ethiopia, but will also represent new experiences in the unknown path of the application of Marxism to African conditions. This will interest all peoples who struggle in our continent for real independence, freedom, popular democracy, and socialism.

The historical facts demonstrate that in the past three decades other African states have opted for socialist development. However, the lack of a structured party guided by the ideology of the working class, integrating into its ranks representatives from the workers, the peasants, the intellectuals, and other workers, has not allowed the organization of the popular masses and the channelling of their energies toward transforming the society and solving the economic and social problems in a socialist manner.

In these countries, the revolutionary forces have lost ground to imperialism and hence the progressive forces of our continent, which have also suffered setbacks, have to (?reach) the fundamental conclusion that no revolution can in fact triumph without attending to the main economic and social problems of the working people.

In other words, we could say that in our current state the social revolution does not triumph without progressive and consistent building of the material and spiritual basis of socialism, the only social system which enables us to create conditions to satisfy the growing needs of the popular masses and eliminate backwardness of the economic and cultural development on a long-term basis. Therefore, there is no profound social revolution without socialism. Socialism cannot be built without a new type of vanguard party. Because of this, we vividly greet the creation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, which guarantees the continuation of the socialist revolution. [applause] The existence of such a party is a historical necessity in order to continue the fight against the vestiges of feudalism, and the exploitation of man by man, taking the revolution to its logical conclusion.

Comrades, the activity carried out over the last (?10) years by the Ethiopian revolutionaries has indeed been very rich. They created not only the (?basis) of the party that is being founded today, but also organized a state apparatus capable of carrying out the political, economic, and social transformations in accordance with the aspirations of the working people. [words indistinct] against external aggressions and the counterrevolutionary groups in the pay of imperialism. In the process of organizing the [words indistinct] revolutionary of the people, COPWE has also given proof of heightened ideological vigilance by steadfastly opposing all manifestations foreign to Marxism-Leninism, which in a more subtle way intended to lead the Ethiopian revolution to its collapse. COPWE has won the main battles and overcome shortcomings on all fronts because it was linked to the people and knew how to express their will at each and every moment. [applause] Because of this, you, comrades have written brilliant pages of your history and the modern history of the African Continent with the sacrifice and blood of Ethiopia's best children. [applause]

The struggle of your people is not isolated from the general context of the struggle of all progressive force of humanity for independence, peace, justice, and social progress. Socialist Ethiopia is a (?respectable) friend. It commands great sympathy on account of the firmness and courage which it has faced its enemies, both from inside and outside. [applause]

The presence of numerous foreign delegations at your congress, including many at the highest level, [words indistinct] militant solidarity and the indefectible support which the Ethiopian people enjoy [words indistinct] among the forces who strive for peace, freedom, and progress. [applause].

We have to stress that the highest expression of that fraternal and militant solidarity in revolutionary Ethiopia, as was the case in Angola, was the active participation of the internationalist combatants sent by revolutionary Cuba and Comrade Fidel Castro in order to generously support the most advanced political forces of the country in the struggle for independence and sovereignty. [Words indistinct] such a noble gesture, of profound friendship and fraternal human solidarity which imperialism shall never understand. [applause] The sacrifices that the fraternal people of Cuba, under the guidance of their communist party, have made in Ethiopia and are still making [words indistinct] represents for us an education example, worthy of praise and following. [applause] Only a strong and consistent party like the Cuban Communist Party, which practises an unselfish revolutionary class policy, is capable of showing a high degree of proletariat internationalism which was hitherto unknown to the African peoples and which they will not stop hailing. [applause].

Esteemed comrade president, esteemed comrades, we have listened with attentiveness to the central report of Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam. Its politics and policies are linked to the arduous struggle carried out by the Ethiopian combatants and workers over the past year and on all fronts. It profoundly analyzes the problems of your society and establishes in a systematic manner the general guidelines which will guide the party and the nation in the imperious task of consolidating the revolutionary power, economic and social reconstruction and for the solution of social problems of the working people.

The popular enthusiasm which surrounds your important congress and the unity of all forces and Ethiopian patriots and revolutionaries among your [words indistinct] popular struggle and of the deepening of the revolution on all fronts will fly high in Ethiopia.

The consistent realization of the tasks indicated in the report (?by all) [words indistinct] workers and combatants will be the best way of defending the revolution, thus permanently remaining on the offensive in all fields against the class enemies. Our experience has taught us that the armed defense of the revolution [words indistinct] imperialism in our continent is a priority task.

The People's Republic of Angola and Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, because of their anti-imperialist stances and their political and economic program which counters the economic ambitions and exploitation by imperialism, have been the main targets for its acts of aggression. The imperialist forces have been using similar methods of destabilization and subversion in Angola and Ethiopia, where the unjust war and factionalism constitute the main means chosen by imperialism to overthrow our (?socialist) governments. Imperialism, through its puppet gangs, has been carrying out an onerous war of attrition against our [words indistinct] peoples complemented by the (?activities) of the regular armies of the neighboring countries.

The aim of subversive war is to prevent the consolidation of popular democratic power and the (?fulfillment) of our economic and social objectives. Imperialism fears that Angola, Ethiopia, and other parts of Africa will prove that it is possible to defeat by socialist means underdevelopment, misery, and the backwardness which colonialism and imperialist expoitation have (?legated) to us.

We have therefore no option but to organize and develop the resistance of the popular masses in order to face and defeat the maneuvers which imperialism conceives against us.

The similar situations faced by our peoples and parties warrants more profound dialogue and a regular exchange of experiences between them. This dialogue will allow the broadening of the existing friendly relations and the extension of the mutually advantageous cooperation that has been established between our governments to other areas of the (?economy).

Our party has sought to fulfill its internationalist duties in the context of the great and vast tasks which face our people, and

Africa in particular. Since its establishment with a Marxist-Leninist constitution and party in 1977, the MPLA has been continuing the work of educating our people on the need to accept new sacrifices which reflect their solidarity with the peoples of Southern Africa, who are continuing under difficult circumstances the liberating struggle against the colonial racist yoke.

In the foreign policy field, our party has also been trying to creatively apply the fair and sensible policy of peaceful coexistnce between states with different social systems by diversifying its relations and trying to cooperate with all neighboring states on the basis of equality, non-interference, and mutual respect and advantage. Moreover, we are carrying out diplomatic actions in search of just solutions for the problems which exist in Southern Africa through peaceful paths and negotiations. Although this does not mean that we have abandoned our principles, or undertaken ideological acceptance of conciliation with out views, or even renouncement, of solidarity with the oppressed people.

Without neglecting the battle against the puppet gangs, with whom no negotiation is possible, Angola has tried through honorable talks to find a serious and lasting solution for the problems of our region, so that peace may be established and our people may finally fully dedicate themselves to the tasks of economic and social development. The peace efforts carried out by the progressive forces in our region have not proved to be very fruitful, since the situation has not changed significantly. However, it remains important, and signifies a great change in attitude, that all sides involved in the Southern African conflict have concluded that the path of negotiation can also lead to solutions which may satisfy their basic interests.

The MPLA-Labor Party believes that the solution to the Namibian independence problem lies in UN Security Council Resolution 435 and that it will contribute toward an improvement in the international situation and toward the defense of peace in the world, which is today characterized by a dangerous nuclear arms race which was provoked by imperialism and threatens the survival of humanity. Esteemed comrades, dear congressmen, I sincerely thank you for the attention which you have given me. I am sure that the sessions of this important congress will correspond to the expectations of the Ethiopian people and of all progressive forces in Africa. I ardently wish that its results may decisively contribute [applause] toward the consolidation of socialist Ethiopia and the bringing about of happiness and well-being which its heroic people deserve. I wish Comrade President Mengistu Haile- Mariam many successes in the guiding of the destiny of the Ethiopian people and their popular revolution. [applause] Long live the WPE ! [applause] Long live proletariat internationalism! [applause] The struggle continues and victory is certain. [applause]

ANC's Oliver Tambo Address

EA091437 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0520 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by ANC President Oliver Tambo at the WPE Constituent Congress — live, in English with superimposed translation]

[Text] Comrades, members of the Central Committee of COPWE, comrades, guests and members of the diplomatic corps and comrade delegates to the WP] Constituent Congress. The Reagan administration's role in international affairs should give us occasion to pause and ponder during congress proceedings as important as this one. For this the reason my mere mention of the Reagan administration yesterday induced the comrade chairman to call for a suspension of the proceedings. I said the Reagan administration has launched a concerted crusade against national liberation movements in its quest to reverse the tide of freedom and independence which continues to spread ever since the breakdown of the colonial system in the sixties. These hostile champions of free society now equate the liberation struggle with terrorism.

This plot is part of a global anticommunist offensive, whose objective is to open the entire world to plunder by multinational corporations and, in the process, increase profits of arms-producing monopolies, while at the same time subjecting the people to conditions of abject poverty. In this reactionary and dangerous offensive, the present U.S. Administration has found willing instruments in the (?worst) anti-popular regimes in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These include apartheid South Africa, Zionist Israel, and a host of military dictatorships, mercenary bandit groups and dissidents such as those operating in the various countries of southern Africa.

Racist South Africa has been assigned the task of spearheading the counterrevolution on the African Continent, particularly in southern Africa. Faced with international isolation and condemnation the Pretoria regime with the help of the U.S. Administration has resorted to the (?long) stick and carrot strategy within South Africa and outside its borders. Within South Africa, the regime seeks and works for the liquidation of the ANC as a political and military force, repression of the broad democratic and antiracist forces, and the implementation of so-called reforms which leave the apartheid structure of white domination intact.

Externally, the racist regime pursues a policy of military aggression and destabilization against frontline and progressive African states; illegal occupation of Namibia and the colonial war against SWAPO, extortion of so-called peace agreements from neighboring states, undermining the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), and attempting to force its member-states to join the South African inspired, South African controlled (and) directed constellation of southern African states.

However, Mr Chairman, no force can withstand a people determined to be free [loud applause]. The people in South Africa are determined to be free. Organized [words indistinct] men, women, youths, students and other social cultural and church organizations are fighting as a united front courageously challenging the structure of the apartheid system. [applause] Daily, the regime is engaged in violent conflicts with the people. Daily, we hear the enemy has killed and shot many of the people who are advancing and making apartheid unworkable. And we shall pursue the struggle until the apartheid system is destroyed and replaced by a non-racial, democratic and united South Africa. [applause]

In this struggle, we are inspired and strengthened by the resistance of the frontline states against military and economic coercion.

We are confident that the forthcoming summit of the OAU will deliver a telling rebuff to racist South Africa's attempts to gain respectability and acceptance in our continent. [applause] Indeed, Mr Chairman, the success of this constituent congress under your able deliberations at the OAU summit. In this connection, allow me, Comrade, to seize this opportunity to salute you personally. Comrade Chairman Mengistu, through your selfless dedication and unswerving commitment to the cause of liberating people everywhere [loud and prolonged applause], through this commitment you have been a pillar of hope and the champion of our cause because, as leader of the Ethiopian people and current chairman of the OAU [loud applause], you have been a source of strength and power.

We also take this opportunity to salute our comrades in arms, SWAPO of Namibia. [loud applause] Also, we should like to observe that if there is a single country, a single government, a single administration which could be held responsible for the fact that Namibia is still dominated and colonized by South Africa today despite the demands of the United Nations, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the entire world community; if there is a single government responsible for this, it is surely the Reagan administration which has persistently encouraged and defended the racist regime of Pretoria.

We salute the PLO, the Polisario Front, East Timor, Nicaragua, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador and other progressive fighting forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. [applause] We attach great importance to the role played by the countries of the socialist community as well as the working people in the capitalist countries. We are confident they will not allow world peace to be shattered by aggressive imperialism and its fascist instrument in South Africa.

We would like to add our voice of hearty congratulations for the magnificent efforts deployed by COPWE which have culminated in this successful launching of the massive party of the working people of Ethiopia under the wise leadership [loud applause] of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. The brilliant central reports of the COPWE presented with such striking clarity by Chairman Mengistu marks this congress as a monumental achievement in the history of the Ethiopian people. [applause] We wish you every success in the defense and consolidation of these achievements. [applause] This will ensure the building of a new and better life for the great and heroic Ethiopian people. It is the reinforcement to the process of achieving genuine independence and accelerated development in Africa.

It will serve as a direct contribution to the strengthening of the world anti-imperialist and socialist movement and finally, it will be a new and powerful component in the international struggle for world peace.

Long live the WPE! Long live the WPE Constituent Congress! [loud applause] Long live the Great Ethiopian people! [loud applause] Long live the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association! [loud applause] Long live Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam! [loud applause] The struggle continues! Thank you. [loud applause]

DPRK Premier Addresses Congress

EA111313 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English
0540 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by DPRK Premier Kang Song-san at WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in Korean with simultaneous translation into English]

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear comrades and friends, it is a great honor for us today to attend the significant founding congress of the WPE and make the congratulatory speech on this high rostrum. Upon the authorization of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee I would like first of all to warmly congratulate you on the founding of the WPE, the general representative of the interests of the Ethiopian people and vanguard organization of the revolution. I would like also to take this opportunity to convey the militant greetings of the Korean people to the fraternal Ethiopian people.

The proclamation of the WPE, guided by Marxism-Leninism, in Ethiopia is a momentous event of paramount significance in the history and political life of the Ethiopian people. The founding of the WPE has today provided the fraternal Ethiopian people With a powerful vanguard (?detachment) for the first time in history and also enabled them to advance confidently along the road of socialism chosen by themselves under the leadership of the party. Indeed, the founding of the WPE constitutes a powerful demonstration of the revolutionary [word indistinct] volition and the unflinching conviction of the Ethiopian people to start this fight for the victory of the cause of socialism and also a heavy blow at the overthrown exploiting classes who still cherish [word indistinct] and their instigators, the imperialists. It is also a great contribution to the further strengthening of international revolutionary forces fighting toward the victory of the cause of socialism.

The founding of WPE, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard organization in significant coincidence with the 10th anniversary of the peoples revolution, which has opened up a new avenue of new changes in the life of Ethiopian people, is not only the (?ground for future advance) for the Ethiopian people but also the common felicity and pleasure for our people and the world's progressive people.

The Ethiopian people, who underwent numerous turns and twists and afflictions in the past had long waited earnestly for the founding of the party — the general [word indistinct] of the revolution, which can thoroughly defend their interests and orients and victoriously lead their struggle with the right ideas and correct strategy and tactics. Neither the gods nor the emperor, however, could help fulfil their hopes. Their hopes could eventually come to fulfillment only thanks to the (?relentless) struggle undertaken by the Ethiopian people themselves under the leadership of esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Although the WPE has proclaimed its birth to the world today, the party has taken a long time (?to form). The valiant Ethiopian people have overthrown the hierarchic monarchical rule that had [word indistinct] over their heads and wantonly trampled and put their freedom and rights and high ideals to the road to socialism with flying colors. [sentence as heard]

It is on this [word indistinct] march that COPWE was formed and broad masses of peoples of all walks of life rallied around it, resulting in the laying down of the organizational and ideological groundwork and the (?mass) foundation for the founding of the party and marking the present days auspicious event.

Over the last decade of the victorious revolution, the fraternal Ethiopian people under the correct leadership of esteemed Comrade Chairman Mengistu have achieved tremendous successes and changes in their struggle to defend the revolutionary gains, enforce their democratic reforms, stabilize the peoples livelihoods and built national economy and national culture.

The Ethiopian revolution on a vigorous march along the road of independence under the banner of socialism observed a great encouraging influence on the cause of the complete liberation of Africa. The Korean people rejoice [words indistinct] over all the successes the Ethiopian people made in their elated struggle for the socialist construction and warmly congratulate them.

Revolution advances forward and the struggle shall continue. We heard with a great joy and emotion the report made by esteemed Comrade Chairman Mengistu together with the fraternal people of Ethiopia. The report made by Comrade Mengistu, leader of the Ethiopian revolution is a summation up of the [word indistinct] success made by the Ethiopian people in the revolution and continuation during the last 10 years after the victory of the revolution. It is also a historic document which shows clearly the triumphant road ahead towards socialism. [remainder of speech indistinct due to technical problem]

Cuba's Valdes Address

EA081745 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0559 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by Cuban Vice President and Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes Menendez at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in Spanish with simultaneous English translation]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, distinguished guests, delegates:

It gives us great joy to share this day with you on this significant occasion and to convey Comrade Fidel's warmest greetings and most heartfelt feeling of revolutionary solidarity to all the participants in this historic founding congress of the WPE. With these feelings the leadership of our party, its Central Committee, and all its members and the entire Cuban people hail this congress which is being held on another significant date, the 10th anniversary of the glorious Ethiopian revolution. [applause]

For us both events have enormous historical significance and are sources of profound revolutionary [word indistinct]. Ethiopia, as we see it, is at present an impressive testimony of the universal value of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the proof of the birth of socialism as a social system. It is a brilliant expression of the spirit of proletarian internationalism and an eloquent confirmation that no time, no reactionary plots, no imperialist maneuver, no aggressive policy can deflect patriotic, revolutionary, and united people — people who have known freedom, who have become the masters of their future, who possess the weapons, and who are led by an able, resolved, and energetic vanguard. [applause]

In September 1974, the Ethiopian popular masses, closely linked with young progressive elements in the Armed Forces, put an end to the onerous, anachronistic, feudal monarchy that had subjected this fraternal, African people to centuries of exploitation and poverty. It should be recalled that until some years ago that regime was one of the unconditional allies of U.S. imperialism on this continent next to the South African racists. A decade has elapsed since then. During this extremely short historical period Ethiopia has been put to the most difficult test — domestic subversion and counterrevolution, CIA maneuvers, and foreign aggression — and has emerged from them triumphant and indestructible.

In only 10 years the revolution has swept away centuries of oppression and consolidated a new political awareness. Millions of people have for the first time begun to see themselves as an active and decisive part in the construction and defense of their socialist homeland. All the people have organized to undertake their new historical path and the first congress of the WPE is being held now as paramount evidence of this process.

This congress marks the birth of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Ethiopian masses — a vanguard bred in the harsh struggle waged throughout those years to safeguard and consolidate the revolution.

This conress marks the final victory of the noble ideas of socialism and internationalism in this country and brings into light a bold new detachment of the world's revolutionary movement and a party whose clearly defined cause and principles are warranted in the leadership of that dear comrade and beloved friend of the Cuban people, Mengistu Haile Mariam, an outstanding example of collective leadership. [applause]

I look back on the heroic road Ethiopia embarked upon 10 years ago as a Marxist (?filled with) admiration for the Ethiopian revolutionary masses whose enthusiasm, dedication, and life blood has made this epoch-making victory possible. [applause] But together with the masses, the irreplaceable role of the leaders must also be enhanced. There are times in the early days of a revolution when a leader, a courageous and selfless fighter, can define to a large extent the degree of progress or retrogression of an entire nation. This was also true in Ethiopia. The enemies of the revolution deluded themselves into believing that they could crush it. However nothing could prevent the process from becoming more profound in response to the demands of the working masses and its leadership and falling into the hands of the most steadfast and consistent revolutionaries.

In this regard, Comrade Mengistu's clear vision, audacity, and courage have been exceptionally valuable. It must be said with full conviction that Comrade Mengistu saved the revolution in the most critical circumstances. [applause] He brilliantly proved the importance of a leader in a revolution. He proved it yesterday and continues to prove it today in the present [words indistinct] reaffirmed by his masterly reports to this historic congress and we are persuaded that this makes them all the more deserving of the administration of the conference and the most profound respect of all revolutionaries the world over.

Comrade delegates, this congress is being held at a time of serious international tension when the danger of war grows nurtured by the policy of military superiority, arms race, blackmail, and aggression launched by U.S. imperialism. That policy has turned Europe into a dangerous scene of confrontation resulting from the attempt of the United States and its NATO allies to alter the strategic balance of the continent through the deployment of 572 medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

In Africa that policy encourages the most repressive and reactionary regimes, the odious racist state of South africa ranking first on the list. Supported by Yankee imperialists and their main allies, the racists are stepping up the brutal repression against the black South African population while implementing demagogic maneuvers in an effort to gloss over the external image of a system all humankind abhors.

Inspired by this policy, they try to thwart Namibia's right to independence and criminally attack Angola, Mozambique, and other sovereign countries in the region. In the face of these attempts it becomes indispensable to offer utmost solidarity to the ANC, SWAPO, and all the governments and peoples who are subjected to the racists terrorism and violence.

The Horn of Africa also falls within the range of this reactionary and counterrevolutionary policy implemented on a global scale. Here again, imperialism has not given up and will never easily give up its hopes to destroy the Ethiopian revolution. To this end it aids and abets the expansionist and retaliatory aspirations of the reactionary governments in the region. Socialist Ethiopia still needs support and effective solidarity from the entire international democratic, progressive, and revolutionary movement.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, Yankee imperialists are likewise trying to launch an offensive against the revolutionary liberation movements. Nicaragua is a victim of an undeclared war by the United States which, brazenly and immorally flaunting all laws and civilized principles, launches against that country thousands of the ousted Somoza regime's henchmen, who are organized, trained, and armed through CIA guidance on Honduran territory, and perpetrate crimes such as the mining of Nicaraguan ports, sabotage, and all sorts of actions aimed at destabilizing the Sandinist revolution.

Over Nicaragua hovers the threat of direct Yankee aggression. This is also the case of El Salvador where, thanks solely to Washington's economic, political, and military aid, that genocidal regime that has assassinated more than 40,000 people in the past 3 years still subsists.

Cuba is also the butt of the Reagan's administration's roaring bellicosity. The present administration has recently lent extreme virulence to its slanderous anti-Cuban campaign and had gone so far as to arrogantly announce the possibility of a direct aggression against our country. It must not be overlooked that the present U.S. rulers advocate as one of their ideological tenets the belief that social revolutions can be reversed.

The crime in Grenada spurs them on in that dangerous and adventurous situation. In these circumstances it is all the more indispensable to count on the (?multiplied) solidarity of all the people to urgently mobilize public opinion to obtain the support of all progressive and democratic forces in the world for a negotiated solution to the conflicts in Central America under just and honorable terms for whose attainment the Sandinist government, the Salvadoran patriots, and the Cuban revolution have always expressed their full constructive readiness.

Moreover, the Communist Party of Cuba wishes to reiterate its most resolute and total support of the measures announced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe aimed at counteracting new imperialist threats in the area. Today, more than ever before, in regard to the ultrareactionary right-wing forces such as the ones that have made their way into the U.S. Government and its other allied powers, there is need for maximum firmness, utmost presence of mind, a positive attitude toward such measures that might truly lead to easing tension, and the resolve never to give in an iota before imperialist blackmail, arrogance, and policy of force.

Dear Ethiopian brothers and sisters, we are certain that here today we are witnessing a memorable and unique instance in the long heroic history of Ethiopia. This congress, its agreements, resolutions: The party that will emerge from it will constitute the most solid and invulnerable [word indistinct] for the Ethiopian revolution's struggle along the road of the country's economic and social transformation.

As we say in Cuba: Men may die, but the party is immortal. Hoisting the banner of the Workers Party under its guidance and leadership, the people of Ethiopia will march triumphantly towards the conquest of a bright future for all their sons and daughters. Revolutionary feelings, organization, collective leadership, and loyalty to principles will be the beacons lighting the course to be followed at all moments.

The road to the future will not be easy, but the Ethiopian people and their leaders have proven exclusively that no adversity can stop them. Now is the time to fight. Victory will come tomorrow. On that march the socialist community and the solidarity of all the peoples and revolutionary forces of the world will always stand by you and never will you lack the modest yet unswerving support of your Cuban brothers and sisters. Our friendship, our heartfelt solidarity forged in combat in the joint work of Ethiopians and Cubans will continue to flourish in times to come.

At a time like this we think with deep emotion of the comrades who offered their lives on the battlefields defending Ethiopia's integrity, independence, and the revolution. We recall the heroic Ethiopian fighters, we recall the Cuban comrades who shed their blood on this land, thus making it their homeland too. They came here to fulfil a sacred duty, an internationalist duty, and asked for nothing in return. Had there been anything they could have asked for it would have been to have such a moment as this arrive, this moment when we meet to hold a congress such as this, with an Ethiopian revolution more consolidated and firm than ever. This congress attests to the fact that their blood was not shed in vain, that their lives, their example, will continue to multiply in the march of this people along the road of the revolution and socialism.

Long live the glorious WPE! [applause]

Long live proletarian internationalism! [applause]

Vietnam Representative Addresses Congress

EA102304 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0631 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in Vietnamese fading to English translation]

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, comrade president, comrades and friends. The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam is very glad to attend the founding congress of the WPE and the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the population [as heard] of Ethiopia. On behalf of the family, the working class, and the Vietnamese people, we would like to convey to the participants — and through the participants to the whole [as heard] members of the WPE, the working class, and the fraternal people of Ethiopia — our warmest congratulations.

Comrades, we paid keen attention to the important central report delivered by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam which demonstrates the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time reflects the actual situation of the Ethiopian revolution. It is the foundation on which to build the Ethiopian family whose mission is to guide the Ethiopian people to successfully implement the resolutions of the party congress, and through it to bring Ethiopia socialist development and bring about a prosperous life and happiness to the working people of all nationalities of Ethiopia. The communists and the people of Vietnam always follow closely with profound admiration the [word indistinct] struggle of the Ethiopian people.

During the first 10 years, under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the COPWE headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian people with the tradition of undaunted struggle — after overthrowing the feudal regime which had (?become) an important base of imperialism — openedup a new revolutionary era of the Ethiopian country and have successfully carried out profound transformations in the economy, social, culture, which [word indistinct] the fight of Ethiopia, and advance and build a strong prosperous Ethiopia on socialist orientations. [sentence as heard]

During the past 10 years the young Ethiopia has directly fought and destroyed all sabotage schemes and action launched by imperialist forces and international reaction and regional reaction, so as to firmly defend their revolutionary achievements. The role and practice of Socialist Ethiopia, [words indistinct] in Africa in the Nonaligned Movement and in the international arena.

Those successes demonstrate the great sense of the Ethiopian people on the basis of correct leadership and the correct revolutionary line took [as heard] by the Ethiopian people. [Words indistinct] proudly deepened national independence and socialism of our time. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam warmly welcome the great victories of the Ethiopian revolution. It is a pride and encouragement to all the (?peace), national independence, and social progress forces in Africa and in the whole world.

The formation of the WPE through this historic congress is a great important political event for the Ethiopian people. It will open up a prospect of new development of Ethiopian revolution in the coming years. The Communist Party of Vietnam is very joyful in face of this great historical event and (?it) firmly believes that after this congress the working class and the people of Ethiopia under the leadership of the WPE will achieve more and greater success so as to make further positive contributions to the common struggle of the people of Africa and the world people in the struggle against imperialism and a new colonialism, racialism, apartheid, for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. [sentence as heard]

Comrades and friends, after the complete victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, Vietnam was reunified. Since 1975 up till now the Vietnamese revolution had entered a new stage. To implement [words indistinct] namely building socialism and defending the socialist motherland.

Under the clear precious leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, bringing into full play our self-supplied (?morale), the solidarity, the unity, and the fighting spirit, overcoming numerous difficulties and which our industrious labor and our creativeness with the great support and assistance from the Soviet Union, stronghold of the first socialist state in the world, the (?socialist) communist state, and with the support from our friends all over the world, our Vietnamese people have been achieving important success in the [word indistinct] of our country.

The starvation [as heard] of economy and culture destroyed during the war has been restored basically. The development of agriculture has made big progress.

Fortunately we have basically settled the food problem responding to the minimum demands on food of our people. A number of important and great industrial bases [word indistinct] raw materials, irrigation, communications, etc, have been building.

The (?cause) of education and culture has continued to be developed. The lives of working people have steadily been improved. However, on the road of building socialism, proceeding from a backward agricultural country and bypassing the period of capitalist development (?because it) was destroyed by wars during 40 decades of years [as heard] continuously so at present we have met numerous difficulties so that we must (?strive by our own efforts).

The Vietnamese people are greatly desirous to have peace so as to rebuild our country. But our aspiration is prevented by Beijing expansionists [word indistinct] and hegemonists in collusion of U.S. imperialism. They are carrying out a war of multifaceted sabotage against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries to hinder the process of revolutionary development in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, and cause extremely tense situation in Southeast Asian region.

In spite of such a situation, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has persisted in its foreign policy of peace and security and together with the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, who have always shown us their good will to greatly normalize the normal relations with all neighboring countries, including the Peoples' Republic of China to settle all matters (?between them) among countries in the region by peaceful means so as to build Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Comrades and friends, U.S. imperialism has recently intensified its all-round arms race and intervention in (?two regions) and putting the medium-range missiles into Western Europe making the world situation completely extremely [as heard] tense and dangerous. However, the U.S. imperialism is facing the strong [words indistinct] of all nations and the powerful [word indistinct] movement of antiwar by thousands of millions of people among the peaceful and progressive forces in Western Europe, in other regions of the world, and even in the USA itself.

In such circumstance as this important forum we warmly welcome the fully responsible initiative of the Soviet Union, the stronghold of world socialism and peace, to prevent nuclear war and to defend world peace and security of all nations, which is clearly demonstrated in the important statement of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

We fully support the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO to liberate completely Namibia from domination from the racist administration of South Africa and the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the ANC [interpreter falters] [words indistinct] to restore back the [word indistinct] and rights of the majority of the African people.

We support the heroic struggle of the Lebanon people, the struggle of the Palestinian people, the struggle of the Saharan people, to restore their fundamental national rights; support the struggle of the Nicaragua and El Salvador struggle against the schemes and actions of the U.S. imperialism and their henchmen in the region; support the struggle of the Cuban people, the spokesman of socialism in the Western hemisphere against all threats by U.S. imperialism.

We support the justice struggle, victorious struggle of all peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against all schemes and actions of sabotage, aggression and intervention by imperialism and other reactionary forces to retain national independence, freedom and national rights of all nations.

Dear comrades and friends: In our common struggle against the common enemy, namely imperialism, old and new colonialism, our two peoples, namely the Vietnamese and Ethiopian peoples, [passage indistinct]

We always remember the warm (?precious) support given by the brotherly Ethiopian people to the Vietnamese people during our difficult hard time. [applause] The pictures of tens of thousands of Ethiopian people who (?took to) the streets to carry out the demonstrations in support of Vietnam immediately after the Chinese invasion against Vietnam in February 1979 forever stay in the hearts of the Vietnamese people. On this occasion, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government and the people of Vietnam, we sincerely express our gratitude for the (?precious) and warm support given by the [word indistinct] Ethiopian people who have rendered the Vietnamese people in the building and defending of their country. [sentence as heard]

We would like to reaffirm that the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people will always stand on the side of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the Ethiopian people, will strongly and truly support the revolutionary struggle and cause of the brotherly Ethiopian people. [Words indistinct] militant solidarity, the close friendship and cooperation between our (?parties) and between our two peoples, Vietnam and Ethiopia, (?last) forever.

We wish the congress of the WPE most successful [as heard] Long live the WPE. Long live Marxism-Leninism. Thank you very much. [applause]

GDR's Horst Dohlus Address

EA092119 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English
0846 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by Horst Dohlus, member of the GDR Socialist Unity Party [SED] Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in German fading into English translation]

[Text] Dear delegates, dear comrades, and friends. Our delegation submits most fraternal greetings to this founding congress of the WPE on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and Comrade Erich Honecker, its general secretary, as well as on behalf of more than 2 million members of our country's working class party. [applause] To attend in person together with you, the activities of the Ethiopian people's revolution, the birth of your country's vanguard party, a historic event of international ramifications, is a deeply moving experience. please accept our wholehearted congratulations. [applause]

Our party and (?nation) of the GDR have followed developments in your country with sincere respect and with greatest sympathy. Our friendship and our close relations, as you know, were born right at the cradle of the Ethiopian revolution. They have grown and gained strength in our joint struggle and solidarity over the past 10 years and they have now become an inseparable link between COPWE and SED. This really fills us with pride and happiness. [applause]

A stable foundation was imparted to the relations between our two peoples when the treaty on friendship and cooperation was signed in 1979 by the highest representatives of our parties and states, by Comrades Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The participation of the general secretary of the Central Committee of SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR in the historic event forthcoming in the next phase in Socialist Ethiopia will no doubt add new great momentum to a persistent flourishing of our firm friendship and cooperation. [applause]

(?Dear) Ethiopian comrades, we are deeply impressed with the principled speech delivered by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the proven leader of your revolution. Its clearcut orientation for Ethiopia's society truly reflects the dimensions of your revolutionary achievement and the strength gained by your revolution. Your revolution has become a bulwark and a lighthouse of struggle for national liberation and for social progress all over the African Continent. [applause]

You are now going to establish peoples' power, mould a strong alliance between workers and peasants, arm yourselves with Marxism-Leninism, the scientific ideology of the proletariat, and head with determination, under the leadership of a vanguard party, toward setting up the conditions for building a socialist society.

Surely, you are fully aware that your creative advance, the successes of the Ethiopian revolution, are challenges at the same time to all those in opposition to the African peoples' liberation. Imperialism and all its hired reactionaries wish to snatch the fruits of victory away from the hands of the liberated peoples of Africa who have waged such a devoted struggle against oppression and exploitation. They are trying such policies, such policies of blackmail and threats, with a view to turning back the wheel of history all over the Horn of Africa and to regaining lost positions.

The GDR has proved to be a faithful companion in the struggle of the Ethiopian people in its victorious revolution over the past 10 years and will continue to stand firmly by your side. You may rely upon our solidarity for ever. Jointly we shall win. [applause]

Dear comrades, the struggle for peace has become the central issue of mankind today. Premeditated hectic attempts are being made by the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular those of the United States and NATO who worsen the international situation by policies of arms buildups and confrontation. They are thus adding to the risk of another war, which, under the present conditions, would mean a nuclear holocaust. Such peace-endangering policy is aimed not only at the socialist states. It serves as a pretext under which to obtain military superiority and geared at creating conditions for interference with the internal affairs of other countries in disrespect for international law and for putting up obstacles against the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation for a future without imperialist patronizing and neo-colonialist exploitation.

The United States in its fight for worldwide hegemony has declared large regions U.S. spheres of interest, designing rapid deployment forces for [words indistinct] African territories where they are carrying out military exercises and consequently threatening the peoples' aspirations towards freedom, human dignity, and peaceful development. There is full consensus between our two parties to the effect that this aggressive policy of imperialism must be exposed to the peace-loving nations. In an attempt to put this policy into practice, they are using carrot and stick, that is, a combination of peace declarations with aggressive threats and provocative activities. An end must be put to those machinations by determined action of all peace-loving forces throughout the world.

This is the purpose for which so many constructive proposals have been made and initiatives taken by the community of socialist states, including those in the Prague declaration, the Moscow statement by the highest representatives of socialist countries and in the recent appeal by the Warsaw Treaty countries for an agreement on the renunciation of force. The GDR supports all steps taken by the African states and OAU towards ensuring peaceful development, independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty, as well as towards more joint action between states and national liberation movements. We stand firmly by the side of the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia.

Dear comrades, the GDR is a socialist state of high stability and acts as a mainstay of peace in Europe. Its working people are fully committed under the leadership of SED to putting into reality the resolutions of our [words indistinct] party congress. The 35th anniversary of the GDR in a few weeks from now is being prepared by people of all classes and circles. They are working hard to make the 35th year of our workers' and peasants' state very successful in our own history.

Plenty of initiatives are taken to continue the course of the 10th party congress heading for political stability, dynamic economic growth, and continuation of our main task, that is, unity of economic and social policies. Every citizen of the GDR is aware that diligent work for socialism strengthens peace.

The GDR has accepted as a top priority duty the need for doing its level best that there never again be a war [words indistinct] on German soil. That is the purpose for which we are maintaining an active constructive dialogue with all forces who are also prepared to [words indistinct]. This will help to win new forces for the preservation and safeguarding of world peace.

Our strong fraternal alliance with the Soveit Union and the other socialist countries, indestructable and eternal, is a fundamental prerequisite for the accomplishment of our goals in society for the continued enhancement of our country's economic efficiency and for a foreign policy which is orientated to peace and [words indistinct].

Dear comrades, it is a profound experience indeed for the delegation of our party to see this serious and optimistic attitude taken by the delegates at your congress in discussing forthcoming changes and it is a great experience to witness your sense of responsibility for the defense and expansion of achievements so far gained in your peoples' revolution. Here we are experiencing new revolutionary Ethiopia. Here we sense the breath of freedom won by the people. Here we sense an unshakeable determination of your country's vanguard to fight the battle for a new progressive state and to be just as victorious as you have been in the battle to eliminate the monarchy and to implement the program of the national democratic revolution. [applause]

We have deep respect for your commitment, for your unswerving and unselfish contributions to complete [as heard] and press for definite liberation of Africa from colonialism, neo-colonialism, and any [word indistinct] practices. Your revolutionary struggle for peace and social progress has produced hard evidence of the great vitality of the ideas of Karl Marx, which are now turning into a physical force in Africa as well. [applause]

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear delegates, on behalf of the Central Committee and all ranks and file of our party and in the name of the people of the GDR, may I ask you to accept our warmest wishes for tremendous success in consistent revolutionary change of your country to the benefit of the Ethiopian people. [applause] Rest assured that the communist and all people of the GDR, the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the founders of scientific communism, will always remain to be your good friends and reliable ally. We are fully convinced that relations between the WPE and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany will continue to grow and gain strength. [applause]

Long live the WPE, the leading force for the continuation of the great peoples' revolution [applause]. Long live, in growing strength, the eternal friendship and firm solidarity between our parties, states, and peoples. [applause] Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [applause] Long live peace. [applause]

CSSR's Vasil Bilak Speech

EA092126 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English
0912 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the Politburo, at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in Czech, fading into English translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Chairman of COPWE and of PMAC. Allow me to convey to you and through you to the whole membership of the WPE comradely greeting from the CPCZ Central Committee and from all Czechoslovak communists, as well as the personal greetings of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR.

Our country, Czechoslovakia, is geographically distant but closely linked with your country ever since the start of the struggle against fascism and foreign occupation. We know that the events of 1974 represent a historical milestone in the life of your people. This event established new prospects for starting out on the route toward building a socialist just society. The revolution in your country broke the passage of the thousands of years of rule of emperors and kings and freed the stage for desired progress. The new road which you have chosen is not too easy, but leads to a happy future for the Ethiopian people.

We in Czechoslovakia know from our own experi consistently follow this road requires much patience, determination and sacrifice. Nothing is born without pain. In the 10 years which have elapsed since 1974, you yourselves have experience of these qualities, regardless of the considerable objective problems and difficulties caused by internal and external coun revolution which your people had to overcome. A wide rang successes have been achieved in the construction of your hom land as well as the defense of the inviolability of the frontiers and integrity of your country.

The establishment of the WPE, the vanguard of your people, is a party built on the scientific world's opinion, a [words indistinct] and historical event which will forever be engraved in golden letters in Ethiopia's history. Its establishment is not merely a significant testimony to the consolidation of the revolutionary forces in your country, but also a significant support for all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces of the world in the struggle for socialism and peace against the aggressive plans of imperialism and (?forces of) reaction.

Comrades, the nations of our two countries are linked by historical (?grounds) dating back to the struggle against fascism, the most reactionary (?process) of imperialism. At the time when the bourgeoisie betrayed the interests of the people of Czechoslovakia and sold them off to fascism, in those [word indistinct] years Klement Gottwald, the leading representative of our Communist Party, roused our people to fight the enemy and pointed to the struggle of the heroic people of Ethiopia, who, with some old weapons, often with bare hands, put up a determined struggle against the fascist intruder and were never conquered.

The victory of the Ethiopian people in the national democratic revolution of 12 September 1974 started a higher and (?completely) new stage in our mutual relations. In recent years a lot has been done to give cooperation between our countries in all fields an ever greater content in order to make it more fruitful and more beneficial for both sides. The characteristic trait of current Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations is mutual respect, solidarity and comradely cooperation.

The attained high level of mutual cooperation has found a [word indistinct] (?place) also in a most important document, namely the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1981 during the visit of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to your beautiful country.

Dear comrades, at a time when the aggressive policy of imperialism has to the extreme increased the danger of the outbreak of a world holocaust, there is no task more urgent for mankind than to avert the outbreak of a nuclear conflict and to preserve peace. The nations of our planet are increasingly becoming aware that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are in the main the support and help of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. [sentence as heard]. Socialism and peace are two indivisible (?classes).

The member states of the Warsaw Pact have presented a whole range of significant initiatives which would contribute to the relaxation of military and political tensions in the world, to reducing armaments, to disarmament, to the political solution of controversial (?factors), and to the restoration of confidence and beneficial cooperation among nations of different social systems. These proposals represent a realistic basis for resolving the current tense situation all over the world.

The United States and its NATO allies, however, refused to come to any serious and constructive (?proposals) concerning issues of the day. On the contrary, they are further stepping up feverish armament. They are reviving old and instigating new hotbeds of tension and conflicts in different parts of the world. By introducing new types of weapons in their armory they are planning to disrupt the existing military balance. They are trying to dictate their will from a position of strength, not only to the countries of the socialist community, but also to all progressive and democratic forces in the world and to impede the independent development of the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

By these attempts to gain military supremacy through feverish armament, the reactionary forces of imperialism are trying to force the socialist countries to allocate increasingly large funds for securing their own defense. The growing production of costly deadly weapons is also hindering them from providing greater and more extensive aid to the developing countries (?to enhance) their economic development. especially the African countries which must suffer from economic and cultural backwardness (?and such) heritage of colonial domination and which have for years been suffering from the consequences of disastrous droughts, which greatly benefit from such a use of funds allocated for armaments. [sentence as heard]

Imperialism, which openly or covertly has exploited and often still exploits many countries of Africa, is preserving the feudal and racialist regimes on the African Continent in order to be able to better enforce its own exploitative interests. The struggle against the forces of imperialism, which is the main obstacle of social progress, is therefore a joint struggle. We are firmly convinced that by united procedure [as heard] we shall be able to defend world peace, freedom and independence.

In this respect we highly appreciate the activities of the OAU on the question of disarmament, its position against all nuclear weapons, tests, and against the manufacture of these weapons in the territory of the African countries is an active contribution to the peace efforts of the world's democratic forces. We highly respect the position taken by the OAU on the question of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, as well as its purposeful efforts for the liquidation of racism and the remnants of colonialism on the African Continent. In this connection, allow me to highly appreciate the positive role of Socialist Ethiopia and its organizations, especially the involvement and activity of the present chairman of the OAU, outstanding statesman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Dear comrades, over the past decade you have achieved much for the prosperity and flourishment of the Ethiopian people. Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear Ethiopian comrades, in conclusion I (?would like) to sincerely wish you personally, the PMAC, the Council of Ministers and the WPF, as well as the entire people of your country, much success in the further development of (?socialist) Ethiopia. Long live the WPE, the vanguard (?party) of the Ethiopian working people. Long live the unbreakable friendship between the CPCZ and the WPE and between the peoples of our two countries. Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Long live peace.

Hungary's Korom Addresses Congress

EA091459 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1147 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa; live in Hungarian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] Honored Congress, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, esteemed comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party I extend respectful greetings to the WPE Constituent Congress and to all its participants. I also convey to you fraternal greetings and best wishes from the Hungarian people building socialism, from the Hungarian Communists and personally from Comrade Janos Kadar. We thank you for the invitation to attend this historic congress to witness the birth of a new fraternal party, the WPE, and to celebrate with you the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. I wish success to crown the deliberations of this congress and the future activity of your party.

Dear friends, relations between our two countries have a long past to look back upon. Cooperation and friendship between our peoples have greatly strengthened and deepened during the first decade. Our friendship is firmly based on the Marxist-Leninist ideal and the common struggle for the progress and peace of the world and our mutual respect for each other.

Since the beginning of the Ethiopian revolution our people have followed your struggle with particular attention and sympathy and have paid tribute to your significant achievements. This event, the establishment of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard party, is an outstanding accomplishment. We are convinced the WPE is the destined leader of the Ethiopian people, as the driving force and organizer of political, social, and economic development and is, as a trustee of progress, the determining factor of the present and future of your ancient, free, and independent country for the benefit of the working people. The results you have achieved over the past decade have already acquired historic significance. With strenuous struggle you have shaken off the feudal yoke. There has emerged a people'sdemocratic order, and the people have taken power into their own hands.

We appreciate highly the efforts you have exerted to restore and develop the economy and we are aware you have carried out a whole range of important measures.

With that great [words indistinct] especially by the land reform and alloting land to millions of exploited peasants. You have nationalized the key industrial establishments and banks. The remarkable results accomplished during the campaign against illiteracy have won the admiration of the entire world. We are aware of and highly appreciate the role you have undertaken to play part of the forces struggling for the world's progress, supporting the struggle of people still in colonial bondage, promoting the activity of the OAU, and implementing the progressive and anti-imperialist objectives of the Nonaligned Movement.

The value of your achievements is increased by the fact that they have occurred amid external aggression and threats and the intrigues of the internal enemy. International imperialism and its supporters cannot, nor do they want to, resign themselves to the fact that the people of Ethiopia have embarked upon the road of social progress, and that its workers and peasants have taken control of their destiny and future. We are certain that your people, under the leadership of the WPE, will be able to defend the integrity and independence of their country and to succeed in building up a new society.

Dear comrades, for 40 years the Hungarian working people have been marching along the path of building a new society, a path that has been arduous but reached with success and resolve. The Soviet Union liberated our country from fascist rule, offering us the opportunity to (?establish) with strenuous efforts a new society, an advanced industry, and modern agriculture in Hungary, where misery and deprivation were the lot of millions of working people throughout the century.

It is indeed gratifying for me to say that our social order is firmly established. Our Marxist-Leninist party plays a guiding role and millions of workers follow the policy of the party, accepting it as their own. Our society, which is engaged in socialist construction, is basically characterized by a broad national unity of the people, including working together with all those who, irrespective of religious belief and nationality, identify themselves with our common goal. At the same time, in recent years we Hungarians have been living and working under more difficult external and internal conditions as a consequence of imperialism's increasingly provocative and aggressive attitude toward socialism, toward the countries, including Hungary, that are building a new society.

Together with you, dear Ethiopian friends, we firmly believe that the march of history, though it may be slowed, can never be halted. From our work we draw enormous strength knowing we are not alone. The community of socialist countries, the Soviet Union and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance are our (?regard) and support, and a guarantee for our peace is provided by the Warsaw Pact and all the forces struggling for socialism and peace across the world. It is our conviction that we Hungarians have passed the stage in the struggle of progressive forces only if the unity of our people remains solid, and if our country is characterized by order in its work and success in socialist construction. We wish to be invaluably considered by our friends as a country firmly committed to socialism, peace, and international solidarity.

Poland's Czyrek Address

EA081708 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1202 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, PZPR, Central Committee, at the WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live, in Polish with Amharic translation]

[Text] Dear Comrades, these same imperialist powers that try to create obstacles in the struggle for progress and socialism in Africa have tried many times to impede Poland's development. During the first years of People's Poland (?many Polish citizens sacrificed themselves to defend our country).

Even though the Reagan administration and some western countries had carried out a [word indistinct] policy and waged a propaganda war [words indistinct]. (?Our country) is unwaveringly implementing the socialist (?rejuvenation) program issued by the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR.

The effort to split Poland from the socialist community has failed. [applause] We highly regard the support from our friends and their solidarity at this very difficult period. We were able to solve our problems through the support given and still being given to us by the USSR, other socialist countries and other progressive forces. We will never forget the support given by Socialist Ethiopia's leadership during our party's efforts to overcome the problems facing our country. [applause]

Afghanistan's Barialay Addresses Congress

EA092026 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0534 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Speech by Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, PDPA, Central Committee, Politburo and PDPA Central Committee secretary, at the WPE Constituent Congress — live, in vernacular fading into English translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Dear comrades, first of all, let me thank you on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's Central Committee for the invitation to participate in the founding congress of the Working Peoples Party of Ethiopia which is historically an important event in your revolution. However, we would like to emphasize that your party's congress is of great international importance as well, the testimony to which is a great number of participants in this meeting representing fraternal revolutionary parties from all parts of the world.

In 1977 the outstanding revolutionary and prominent figure of the international anti-imperialist movement, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, once again emphasized the vital need for the creation of a vanguard political party of the working people with a progressive Marxist-Leninist outlook.

The creation of such a party is a question of life and death for us. In October 1980 he stated, and I quote, "The day when revolutionary leadership is put into practice by the party is coming up." And this day for the Ethiopian revolution and for the Ethiopian people has come. The founding congress of the WPE means another victory for the great Leninist teaching about the (?new type) of party depicted, and its great international significance, the tenets of which were taken as the ideological and organizational basis of your party.

The national democratic revolution of 1974 in Ethiopia is considered to be one of the most significant and bright victories of the revolution and anti-imperialist movements of the world in the seventies. The new revolutionary Ethiopia is an integral part of that group of countries which have taken socialist orientation as a course of development and have embarked on the road of social emancipation of the people, and a basic political, social, socioeconomic and cultural transformation. Now revolutionary Ethiopia is a reincarnation of the future of Africa as a whole.

We know very well that the path of revolution during the past 10 years was rough, complicated and thorny. It passed through a hard struggle between the new and the old, between the revolutionary and the reactionary forces inside the country. World imperialism, headed by the United States, actively supported the internal reaction and exported counterrevolution from abroad. All this is well-known to the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and our people through our own experience gained in the course of struggle and the evolution of our April national democratic revolution. All the means that were used against revolutionary Ethiopia in the few years after its victory were also used against the April revolution.

Dear comrades, our April national democratic revolution is also part of a great and powerful world revolutionary torrent, a thing that brings to all the peoples, to the whole world, peace, social progress and a new socialist civilization.

The (?count year) in the life of our revolutionary Afghanistan is marked by a significant historical event. It will be the 20th year since the birth of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The inception of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in January 1965 and its subsequent activity was a response to the dire need for social development in Afghanistan. It was the need for internal socioeconomic changes and the political development of the mid-sixties; the issue of creating such a revolutionary party (?offers) to be able to guide the struggle of masses for progressive transformation as well as to (?tear) the reactionary forces in carrying out national democratic revolution.

In other words, the circumstances in the process of the foundation of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have their own specific features. Obviously the PDPA has always utilized the experiences of the vanguard class of modern era, [words indistinct] the international working class gaining its strength from the Leninist teachings about the new type of revolutionary party. Particular attention is given by the PDPA Central Committee to the party construction, consolidation of the ideological and political unity in the Armed Forces, militia and the state information services.

As Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Comittee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, pointed out in the 13th [word indistinct] of the party Central Committee that our party is a combatant party.

Now more than 60 percent of its members are in the Army, militia and the state information services. It is a people's democratic republic of Afghanistan that leads the struggle for the integrity and sovereignity of our motherland against the encroachment of the internal counterrevolution as well as against the undeclared war unleashed by U.S. imperialism, regional reaction actively supported by Chinese hegemonism.

In the program of action of the PDPA adopted by the nation (?work) party conference in 1982, it is said that after fulfilling the main strategic tasks of the party program, i.e. taking political power and choosing the national democratic path of development, following immediate and long-term tasks are stipulated. [sentence as heard]

Long live the WPE! Long live friendship and cooperation between the PDPA and the WPE! Long live peace throughout the world! Victory will be ours!

Moses Mabhida Addresses Congress

EA091219 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English
0604 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Speech by South African Communist Party Secretary General Moses Mabhida at WPE Constituent Congress in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Let me first express my thoughts about the children I have seen. The children that greeted this congress on Thursday, and as they greeted us, I saw a number of handkerchiefs covering their faces; their fathers, their parents will see the real foundation of a future Ethiopia.

Even as the teenagers of Friday came to greet and pay their tribute to the congress, I said to myself: These are remainders of some of the children who died from starvation, and today they came to take a vow that never again will there be another starvation.

My brothers, the road to freedom comes from many angles. I was not in Ogaden, I was not in Jijiga — it was you people. That is where Ethiopia was rescued, it was the rebirth of Ethiopia, The Ethiopia of the [words indistinct] [applause], it was being defended. As we are here, dear friends, very obviously we have been walking on the bones of those heroes in Ogaden. When we talk about the new Ethiopia, we are talking about those glorious brothers who laid down their lives so that the future of Ethiopia can be guaranteed. [applause]

Comrade president, esteemed guests, on behalf of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party, I would like to bring the warmest fraternal greetings to you, the delegates who are assembled here and through them to the whole Ethiopian people.

This congress is indeed a uniquely important occasion not only to the Ethiopian people but also to the continent of Africa and the whole of the progressive mankind. For us, this road started in October 1917 in old Russia. For us, for our people, people of our country and the party, we live to remember that your people were slaves only yesterday and you fought your way out of slavery.

We know well, also, that your revolution has powerful enemies, as in the past, you will triumph at the end.

We are witnesses today of an event in Africa, the first congress of a new Marxist-Leninist party. This event will go down in the history of the continent as a major achievement on the road to human progress. The coming into being of your party is more than a declaration of faith in the revolutionary ties of Marxism-Leninism — it is the harnessing of those ties to serve your people and Africa. Added to this, the creation of your party reinforces the forces of peace in the world.

We have been taught that Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma, but is an instrument in the hands of the indigenous revolutionaries to be used creatively to mold the concrete realities which confront them at the stage of the struggle. But we also know that there is one principle of Marxism-Leninism which is universal and which constitutes the very starting point for all revolutionaries.

It is the principle that a vanguard of the working class is indispensable as a guide and leader of the revolutionary transformation. And now, dear friends, your long period of hard cultivation has indeed produced sweet-tasting fruits.

There is yet another reason to celebrate what is happening today. The colonization of our continent involved, amongst other things, a cultural colonization and the domination of its people. Those who wielded these weapons did all in their power to make us believe that Africa was outside (?history) and we should not concern ourselves with Marxist class analysis, which they dismissed as alien and foreign ideology.

Your congress is an assertion that Marxism and Leninism is as much part of the soil of Africa as manioc, cassava or millet. We proclaim, and we must more and more proclaim this truth and demonstrate it through success in your revolution and in its practice. It is therefore, all the more important that the small band of growing movements of Marxist parties in Africa should work more closely together to spread a true understanding of socialist thinking.

Comrades, our party was founded in 1921 and is the oldest Marxist-Leninist vanguard in the African Continent. We represent a working class which suffers from a double use of exploitation as workers and as the oppressed Africans. The most immediate task facing our working class and people is the complete destruction of the racist autocracy by all means, which include revolutionary violence.

Our party constitutes one of the two important pillars of the liberation alliance headed by the ANC. Reaction is making every effort to break this alliance in order to destroy the revolutionary content of our liberation struggle. It is also doing all in its power to divide our liberation movement from the socialist world and more especially from its most powerful bastion, the Soviet Union. We are confident that this attempt will be defeated. [applause].

With the encouragement and support of Reagan, South Africa has become imperialism's chief instrument in an attempt to recapture its lost positions in Southern Africa.

South Africa's strategy in pursuit of these aims can be divided into two stages.

The first stage was the blatant policy of armed destabilization and economic sabotage. In this stage direct attacks on all the neighboring states was combined with the creation of and support for vast bandit armies, such as UNITA, MRN, LLA, and Muzorewa's mercenaries.

In the second stage, through which we are now passing, the regime is doing all it can to impose unequal treaties — security treaties — on all its neighbors. Botha's purpose is clear — Pretoria hopes to gain economic and diplomatic footholds within these territories and above all to bully and blackmail them in order to force them to abandon their international obligations towards the South African liberation struggle. We believe that it is the duty of the progressive mankind to provide the threatened states in Southern Africa with the means to enable them to resist the racist onslaught. We also believe that everything should be done particularly by the OAU and the Frontline States to ensure that the ANC, that liberation movement, is given all necessary fraternal support. Let us remember, dear brothers, that the struggle for a truly free and independent Africa and the struggle to crush the racist tyranny in South Africa are indivisible. We, for our part, cannot leave them in peace to practise their barbarism. Friends, our people's militancy and revolutionary determination has never before been higher than as it is today. Despite terror and intimidation, the spirit which marked the period just before the Soweto uprising of 1976 is once again in evidence. The Colored and Indian citizens have rejected the new constitutional fraud and have proclaimed their solidarity with their fellow African brothers and sisters. [applause]. The working class in our country has never been organized as it is today. In the countryside, there are growing signs of resistance to the regime's Bantustan policy.

During the recent fraudulent elections, the students in the schools and universities demonstrated their rejection of the regime's policies. The emergence of the mighty United Democratic Front bringing together as it does over 600 mass legal organizations with over 1 million members is another powerful challenge to the racist regime. But above all, dear friends, the regime feels threatened as never before by the fact that the ANC and its allies are today accepted by our masses as the undisputed leaders of the whole liberation movement in our country. This position has been won by the calibre of our movements and military underground fighters. Friends, our victory is certain. In conclusion, comrade president, let me emphasize once again, that your congress is a most exciting and important milestone in the struggle for national liberation. [applause] It is an exciting event for true independence and social emancipation in our continent. We wish you all success in your deliberation and challenge which faces you. [prolonged applause] Long live the working peoples of Ethiopia, [applause] Long live proletarian internationalism, [applause] Long live the struggle for peace, national liberation and socialism. [prolonged applause].

Asmara Celebrates Anniversary of Eritrea's Union

EA112027 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The 32d anniversary of Eritrea's union with its motherland, Ethiopia, was celebrated in Asmara today. Present during the ceremony, which was organized by the Government Workers Club, were Comrade Major General Mered Negusie, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee member, principal administrator of Eritrea region and chief of staff of the Second Revolutionary Force, senior military officers, and civilian officials and members of the club.

In a speech on the occasion, Comrade Muhammad Ali Umar, chairman of the Government Workers Club, recalled that due to the bitter struggle waged by the broad masses of Eritrea, who do not forget their Ethiopian citizenship and unity, under the banner "Ethiopia or death", and the sacrifices they made, they won the victory of total unity on 11 September thus demoralizing the colonialists. He stated that the occasion has been celebrated annually at the club, adding that this anniversary is especially memorable in being celebrated in conjunction with the formation of the WPE and the revolution anniversary celebrations.

Voice of Broad Masses Attacks on WPE

EA111124 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] For the Dergue and its followers this week is a festival week costing 200 million birr. That which has been frequently talked of, that which will solve all problems, that which will work miracles, the long-awaited WPE Constituent Congress, is taking place.

In a special hall constructed at great expense, the party draft program and the Ethiopian 10-year development plan was adopted and [words indistinct] were elected. ALL the supporters exaggerated the congres and its results with such expressions as —historic, unique, and door-opening.

But there are some things all this festivity could not make up. No change has come about in Ethiopia. Everything is as before. The governors and lords of Ethiopia have not changed, those who used to be called colonels and majors. Their goals and objectives have not changed. It is the same situation which has affected Ethiopia over the years through war, poverty, and destitution. In general, the new and decorated plate given to the people has the same stale bread that the Dergue used to supply in an old basket.

Let us talk in real terms. The WPE is not a workers party but an organization for the officers and the Dergue who have been in power for the past 10 years and their followers. The participants of the just-ended party constituent congress will (?improve) the Dergue clan, its profession, and the standard of their life style.

The chairman of the congress, Colonel Mengistu, as well as the presidium members of the congress were the Dergue and COPWE Standing and Executive Committee members. Among the 1,742 participants, according to the Dergue's assessment, only 30 percent were workers and peasants while 70 percent consisted of members of the Armed Forces and civilian bureaucrats. They could be identified by their monthly incomes. Those who earn about 100 birr a month — that is the true workers according to the Ethiopian standards — represented 9.1 percent, while more than half — that is 51 percent — of those who were represented at the congress were those whose monthly income is about 500 birr and 18 percent consisted of those who earn in excess of 1,000 birr per month.

When we recall that the monthly income of an average Ethiopian is only 20 birr, we see that the participants of the WPE congress were not workers, but are the idlers, bureaucrats, and officers of the Armed Forces and their followers. This is a concrete fact. The women whom the Dergue claim to have liberated comprised 6 percent, an additional fact that shows that the WPE congress does not represent the Ethiopian masses who are indirectly exploited. [revolutionary song is sung]

If the number of true workers' representatives at the WPE congress is very few, then the posts they hold in the leadership are only in name. Just for the sake of saying that workers and peasant representatives are present, the chairmen of the workers and the peasants were included in the Central Committee of the WPE. The remaining 133 members of the Central Committee of WPE are generals, colonels, majors, and other officers of the Armed Forces of Ethiopia and faithful servants of the Dergue.

Among the 11 Politburo members, 8 are members of the Armed Forces and Dergue members. To crown it all, their head is Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu.

A statement in praise of Mengistu in an attempt to finalize their false truth, said: The WPE cannot be seen in isolation from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam nor Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam from the WPE; hence Ethiopia is for Comrade Mengistu and Comrade Mengistu is for Ethiopia.

They are right; they have put it well: The highly-orchestrated WPE is a tool for Mengistu.

As we have been saying repeatedly, there can be no mistake that today's WPE is yesterday's COPWE and COPWE is the Dergue. The WPE is not the workers party free of the Dergue, but a tool just like the kebele [urban associations], the people's organizations, the people's militia and the control committees whereby the Dergue prolongs its stay in power. Who can deny this fact?

And now, is it not clear why the long-awaited party, whose formation has been promised over the past 8 years, has been delayed up to now? In the 8 years of party formation preparations there were opposition forces against the Dergue. But in the past few years, with the Dergue terror, most of the opposition forces have been eliminated and the remaining few formed an alliance with the Dergue officers. Today the Dergue is forming the party because it has made sure that there is no opposition force that opposes it — not forgetting, of course, those who are taking part in armed struggle in the rural areas.

Thus, in a report Col Mengistu gave to the WPE Constituent Congress, rather than saying that the superiority of the revolution was assured in Ethiopia he would not have been mistaken if he had said that today the superiority of Armed Forces was assured in Ethiopia. It is clear that the report by Mengistu and the political, economic and other documents adopted by the congress show that there has been no change in the theory and hierarchy of the Ethiopian regime.

It was said that they were going to form a peoples democratic republic, respect the democratic rights of the people, and that all government bodies from lower to higher bodies, would be formed through public election. But all these promises were not new. In a national democratic revolutionary program released 8 years ago it was stated that the Dergue wanted to give its powers to the people. And the program stated that it would give the peoples full rights to talk, write, assemble, carry out peaceful demonstrations, and organize. Those who wanted to see if all this was right, those who tried to organize, those who tried to show their dissatisfaction through peaceful demonstrations and tried to criticize are not here today. They are buried, they are in cells, [words indistinct].

And how can this election be democratic when the people have no basic rights. It is said that the representatives of kebele, peoples organizations and participants of the WPE congress were elected by the people in a democratic way? Who will believe this? Who does not know that in any election at any level, the Dergue and its cadres were directing all this behind the scenes in terms of who should be nominated, who should be elected. And the people considered loyal to the Dergue were allowed to nominate their supporters.

The leaders of the WPE, starting from the grassroots up to the regional level, were allegedly elected in a democratic way. But all WPE regional first secretaries were people appointed by Mengistu as regional representatives. In the higher government organs and bodies too, the Mengistu group cannot fail to give posts to its faithful servants. In short, this peoples democratic republic, which it was said is very near, is to replace those who are unwanted in the system and those who have already given their services by bestowing on them ranks and empty promises. In place of the PMAC there will be a permanent military administrative council.

As has already begun, the military uniform and cap will be replaced by suits and neck ties. In the name of the republic and the masses, worshiping the (?the palace) will continue. The promise made in 1976 to hand over power to the people will be forgotten. If there were some people who expected something from the Dergue on the 10th anniversary of the Dergue regime and the formation of the WPE, they should wake up from their dreams. It is confirmed for the second time that the military government of the Dergue will never give power to the masses. It is only through armed struggle against the Dergue and the WPE that the peoples government can be formed in Ethiopia. [revolutionary music]

Listners, the second part of this commentary will follow tomorrow.

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Warns Mengistu 'Will Never Succeed'

EA111452 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Black Abyssinian colonialism will suffer the same fate as others who have been wiped off the face of the earth. Our commentary on this topic is by 'Abd ar-Rahman Fidow:

Imperialism has manifested itself at various stages of social development. One of the worst crimes colonialism committed against peoples of the world was its violation of human rights, but when the oppressed people realized the aims and objectives of the imperialists and colonialists they waged bitter and continuous wars against them. Instant victories were won in these wars, which accordingly became models for similar campaigns to wipe colonialism off the face of the earth.

The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], which has a long anticolonialist history, was one of the African countries that refused to permit the colonialists to thrive on its soil. Heroes like Ahmad Gueh, Sayyid Mohamed Abdullah Hasan and others became thorns in the sides of the colonialists who occupied Somalia. Ahmad Gureh's heroic campaigns against the Abyssinians are legendary in Africa. We taught the Abyssinians unforgettable lessons which should serve as an example to them since they are the only colonizers in Africa apart from the apartheid regime of South Africa. The liberation wars fought by the Somali people against the colonialists resulted in the liberation of the territories occupied by the white colonialists. These wars were first started by the hero, Sayyid Mohamed Abdullah Hasan. The fire of liberation he ignited is still raging against the black colonialists of Abyssinia.

Mengistu, who has recently been beating drums and selling cheap propaganda to the world, will never succeed, because the world is well aware of the situation in the region and also of the machinations of his cohorts, who have become infamous for perpetrating worldwide terrorism and practicing colonialism. We need not point out that the countries Mengistu invited to attend the congress, such as the USSR, are known for their colonialism and terrorism. One does not need reminding that the USSR invaded and has continued to occupy Afghanistan; its interference in Poland and constant threats and terrorism against many nations are also known.

The liberation fronts of Western Somalia, Abo, Eritrea, and Tigrai are today facing bitter struggles against the black colonialist regime of Abyssinia, which has now lost all respect. It is inevitable that they will defeat the deeds and violations of human rights perpetrated by the colonialists. From whatever angle it is viewed, Abyssinian colonialism is directionless, because it is no different from the others who have been wiped off the face of the earth. It is also possible that South African apartheid may share the fate of other colonialists.

Mogadishu Reports Tigre Front's Battle Successes

EA111550 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] today disclosed that in a battle with Abyssinian troops at Alagi, (Gonfur), Dabat and [name indistinct] in Gondar region and in the towns of (Adi Hamus) and [name indistinct] in eastern Tigre on 30 August, 174 Abyssinian soldiers were either killed or wounded. The report from the TPLF office in Mogadishu added that 12 Abyssinian soldiers were taken as prisoner, 55 automatic weapons and light weapons were destroyed and quantities of weapons and ammunition were captured by the front's fighters.

TANZANIA

10-Man PRC Railways Delegation Arrives

EA112044 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Dar Es Salaam — A 10-man delegation from the PRC, headed by Deputy Minister of Railways (Pu Ke), arrived in Dar es Salaam today for a 1 month visit to Tanzania and Zambia. The purpose of the visit is to inspect the development of the Tazara railway built with a loan from China.

(Pu Ke) was the head of a team of Chinese railway technicians who built the 1,680 km Tazara railway from Dar es Salaam to Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia. Immediately after the completion of the railway (Pu Ke) returned home.

Speaking on arrival at Dar es Salaam International Airport, (Pu Ke) said that during their visit the delegation will inspect the development of the railway and how it is helping to bring economic development to the two countries. He added that they will study areas of cooperation in railway matters between the PRC, Tanzania and Zambia.

CAMEROON

Morocco Calls for Creation of Joint Commission

AB112010 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Morocco has expressed the wish to create a joint commission with Cameroon aimed at reinforcing cooperation in the cultural, scientific, and technical fields. This declaration was made in Yaounde today by Morocco's cooperation minister, Abdelouahed Radi, after he was granted an audience by President Paul Biya. The Moroccan envoy dismissed allegations that relations between Rabat and Yaounde were at their lowest ebb. Asked if the recently signed treaty of union with Libya would not have a negative effect on the forthcoming OAU summit, Mr Radi said that the treaty should be viewed within the framework and interest of Afro-Arab relations rather than being a hindrance to the success of the summit.

Briefs

New Senegalese Ambassador — Yaounde, 10 Sep (CAMNEWS/PANA) — Papa Louis Fall, the new Senegalese ambassador to Cameroon, paid tribute on Saturday to President Biya's qualities of statemanship and to Cameroon's economic strength and also to the famous friendship between Senegal and Cameroon that is based on the affinities and similarities in their political strategies. Mr Papa Louis Fall, who was speaking to the Cameroonian head of state to whom he presented his letters of credence, expressed satisfaction with the way in which Mr Biya controlled the situation following the abortive coup on 6 April 1984, and the way in which national unity and cohesion were strengthened and preserved. [Excerpt] [*Dakar PANA in French 1615 GMT 10 Sep 84*]

New Envoy From Britain — President Paul Biya this morning received letters accrediting the new ambassador of the United Kingdom to Cameroon, James (Blythe). [Excerpts] [*Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Sep 84 AB*]

CHAD

French Adviser for African Affairs Arrives

AB112021 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The French presidential adviser for African affairs, Guy Penne, arrived in Ndjamena today at 1650 for a 48-hour visit to Chad. He was met on arrival by the Secretary General of the Presidency (Kerin Toboe) accompanied by the president's personal under secretary, (Ahmed Abletani), and the personal undersecretary of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, (Victor Defo), as well as the French ambassador to Chad, Claude Soubeste.

Guy Penne will be received tomorrow at 1000 by the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre. President Francois Mitterrand's adviser for African affairs did not make any statement upon arrival. He has nevertheless accepted, in principle, to meet the press on the day of his departure. That will perhaps enable us to find out the aim of his visit to our country [words indistinct].

Bardai on Habre's Request for Extradition of Pilgrims

AB120820 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] No one can be taken in by Hissein Habre's pilgrimage to Mecca. As confirmed by the latest report from Saudi Arabia, Hissein Habre signed several agreements with the Saudi officials during his visit to the Holy Land. Under one of the documents, the Saudi authorities are requested to expel and extradite to Ndjamena all Chadian nationals opposed to Habre's reactionary regime.

In this connection, we would like to draw the attention of the national and international community as well as of humanitarian organizations such as Amnesty International on the death threats hanging over the Chadian patriots on pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia.

Bardai: 41 Government, 4 GUNT Soldiers Killed

AB120916 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The highlight of the current events is the military situation in the south of the country. In the Logone Occidental, clashes have been taking place at an infernal rate. On 7 September, the valiant National Liberation Army [ANL] commandos attacked the small town of (Mbaye Nama) on the border with Cameroon.

The casualty count stands as follows: on the enemy side, 41 dead, (?1) Land Rover destroyed, 1 troop carrier full of ammunition and the driver missing; on the ANL side, four dead, four light arms lost, and one commando element missing.

GABON

Bongo Expresses Willingness To Meet With Botha

AB111830 Dakar PANA in French 1443 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Dakar, 11 Sep (APS-SEN/PANA) — "I agree to meet Mr Botha if he asks me and if he makes prosposals that are likely to lead to fair and long-lasting peace," says Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, in a long interview with the director general of *LE SOLEIL* newspaper published on Tuesday. This readiness expressed by President Bongo, however, does not mean that the multiparty conference on Namibia and the Lusaka agreements have been set aside.

Other issues that were discussed during the Gabonese President's interview were the issue of Chad, Western Sahara, and the agreement reached between Pretoria, Maputo, and Luanda.

On Chad, President Bongo hoped that all the warring factions "would find an alternative solution to war" by agreeing to meet in Brazzaville, whose symbolism is fresh in the minds of those who lived through the period of French Equatorial Africa. In the hope of a settlement to the Chadian conflict, President Bongo has called on the heads of state not to intervene in the talks, especially at the initial stage.

Asked for his opinion about Al-Qadhdhafi's idea that the Western Saharan problem must be dealt with by the Arab League countries, President Omar Bongo said that the essential thing was to strive for a return to peace in that part of the continent. Better still, he said, in the case of the Saharan and Chadian problems, "the solutions are more important than the origin of the solutions."

In regard to the situation in southern Africa, the Gabonese president said he had tried to understand the brothers in Angola and Mozambique. "I must neither judge nor condemn them, but I must rather try to understand them and help them find a solution to their problems," President Bongo said. This is not the case for the Namibian problem, which is a typical problem of decolonization, he said.

When asked for his opinion about the open-door policy, President Omar Bongo quickly pointed out that this policy is based on his motto: "Gabon first." In his opinion, Gabon sticks to the policy of "true nonalignment." Complementing his country's open-door policy is a liberal economy which has never interferred with the open-door policy on the whole. "The key to this cooperation with all countries is based on one truism: respect for national sovereignty, for cultural identity, and basic options [options fundamentals] of Gabon." To this effect, he is about to go on a long trip to Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand, France, and the Netherlands.

The Gabonese economy is a healthy one. On the social level a lot has been done to ensure the well-being of the people. True economic progress is that which is beneficial to man, and which in fact has meaning, since man himself constitutes the factor and finality of any development, the Gabonese president said.

President Omar Bongo said he was optimistic in spite of the problems hitting Africa from all sides.

The Gabonese president did not comment on Zairian President Mobutu's proposal for the creation of a league of black African states. "One must take time to examine it calmly," the Gabonese head of state said.

GHANA

Rawlings Receives 'Arafat Message, Comments

AB112050 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A representative of the PLO, Mr (Salali Yusuf Abu Sir), has delivered a special message from the PLO leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle. The PNDC chairman offered the PLO the opportunity to open an office in Ghana, should the need arise. He said the two most powerful and opposed nations maintain embassies in Ghana and the U.S. Government has armed soldiers on Ghanaian soil. He went on to point out that there is an Israeli presence in Ghana both through commercial firms and through consular representation in the (?Swiss) Embassy. The presence of both Israeli and PLO representatives will enable Ghana to hear at first hand from both sides and enhance the practical possibilities for a constructive intervention in the Middle East conflict.

Mr (Abu Sir) stated that the Palestinian people will continue to struggle for the liberation of their land. He remarked that they have common aspirations with Ghana's struggle for social justice and hopes that friendly relations will be maintained. The PLO is firmly behind Ghana's revolution, he said.

Country May Give Foreign Oil Firms Concessions

AB112110 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The government is to give concessions to foreign oil companies to go into oil exploration and production in the country early next year if analyses of data and other findings by Petro Canada prove positive. This was disclosed by the secretary for fuel and power, Mr E. Appiah Korang, in an interview with the *BUSINESS WEEKLY* magazine. He said in addition to the exploration program, the Tema refinery is being rehabilitated to improve its operational efficiency and to ensure that it turns out important products like diesel and marine fuel as well as medium and heavy fuel. Mr Appiah Korang explained that the modernization will make it possible for the refinery to use both light and heavier (?crude) suitable for bitumen production. This is of great importance since Ghana's own crude oil from Saltpond and samples taken from exploratory drills in (?South Tema) are heavy enough to produce bitumen. On the general energy situation in the country, Mr Appaih Korang said Ghana produces just about 1,200 barrels a day, as against a requirement of 30,000 barrels a day. Currently, all the country's crude oil imports come from Nigeria, where about 80,000 metric tons are lifted every month.

Bank To Continue Currency Adjustment To Boost Exports

AB111725 Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

["Foreign Exchange Rate" by Kojo Sam]

[Text] The governor of the Bank of Ghana, Mr J.S. Addo, has stated that as long as the country is not able to export enough to cover imports, the Central Bank will continue to adjust the foreign exchange rate within the framework of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] monetary policy.

The new exchange rate of 38.50 cedi to the dollar, which came into effect on August 24, 1984, is, therefore, in line with the monetary policies of the government.

The old exchange of 35 cedi to the dollar became effective in March this year.

Briefing the press on the new exchange rate in Accra yesterday, Mr Addo made it clear that the country's expected earnings from its exports this year, for instance, will amount to about 560 million dollars whereas the import bill for restraint goods such as pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, tires and insecticides, is projected around 800 million dollars. This leaves a deficit of 240 million dollars which the government will have to find money elsewhere to finance.

This shows that if we really mean to develop the country then we should be able to produce more for export but "as long as we are not able to export enough to cover imports we have to ration our foreign exchange resources."

The governor, however, conceded that exchange rate adjustment alone cannot solve the country's economic problems.

That was why, he said, the government is actively rehabilitating the export sectors like the mining and timber industries.

And with the recent changes and the support of certain friendly countries to these sectors "we are expecting a significant improvement in the export sector in the immediate future."

Mr Addo explained that as a result of these fiscal measures taken within the last two years, the country has been able to reduce its inflation rate from 120 percent to 35 percent.

He explained that the primary cause of inflation in Ghana is the fact that the government has been financing budget deficits with the result that the government has been borrowing money from the banks to pay for the wages and salaries of workers.

Mr Addo gave the assurance that the government will not adjust the exchange rate [as published] and fold up its arms.

"We are trying to introduce a number of changes in the monetary transactions and these will be made public by the appropriate agencies in the next few days" he hinted.

GUINEA

Prime Minister Makes Official Visit to Spain

For Conakry reportage of the visit to Spain by Prime Minister Colonel Diarra Traore, including his meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the Spain entry in the Other Countries section of the 11 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

LIBERIA

NDP Submits Funds as Registration Requirement

AB111150 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The interim committee to organize the prospective National Democratic Party [NDP] today presented a (?manager's) check of $52,193 cash deposit and $117,700 sureties and bonds to the cochairman of the National Elections Commission, Albert Whyte. In presenting the pre-registration requirements to Mr Whyte, Dr George Bolley, secretary general of the prospective NDP, said it was a pleasure for him to deliver these documents on behalf of his prospective party.

In his remarks, Mr Whyte assured Dr Bolley that funds presented to the commission will be deposited in a reputable bank in [place name indistinct] through the probate court. He further noted that court will authorize the bank, as the said political party has been legally registered and probated, to transfer funds over to the party to have its account opened. The cochairman of the commission then used the occasion to inform all prospective political parties that if an organizing committee of any announced political party failed to meet the request in sections 1, 4, and 5 of the guidelines, its deposit and bonds will be returned.

Mr Whyte also admonished the organizing committee of the prospective NDP to endeavor to keep this democratic party free, fair, and open.

Repairs to Damaged University Underway

AB111817 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The director general of the General Services Agency [GSA], Mr Clarence K. Mamelu, today revealed that his agency is currently engaged in repair work at the University of Liberia. In an interview with ELWA news today, Mr Mamelu said the GSA is restoring the entire property as it was, adding we are doing a complete revamp of the entire university compound. He added that in a week's time, he would expect all of the employees that were not dismissed to go back to work regularly.

When asked for assessment of properties damaged during the crisis on the campus, he declined, adding it is too early to have any figures but, he said, when they have finished with the repair work his agency will be in a position to comment on the assessment of the damaged properties.

Doe Approves Appointments at Information Ministry

AB111815 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The Ministry of Information has effected a number of changes with the approval of the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe. The changes take effect on 17 September. The move, according to reports, will increase the level of productivity at the ministry.

Those appointed are Mr Emmanuel Buyo, press and cultural counselor at the Liberian Embassy in Washington, D.C.; Miss Elita Roberts, editor in chief of the *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper; Mr Blamo Robertson, assistant editor in chief of the *NEW LIBERIAN*; while Mr Napoleon Tige was named assistant editor in chief in charge of news and current affairs.

Others appointed today include Mr Tapia Sono, who was appointed assistant editor in chief replacing Miss Roberts at the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY. Mr Harry Thompson becomes director of public affairs at the Ministry of Information while Mr George Khoryama becomes deputy director of public affairs. Meanwhile Mr John Wyers, press and cultural counselor in Washington, D.C., has been recalled by the Ministry of Information for a new assignment.

Interim National Assembly Official Dies

AB111600 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Interim National Assembly, Honorable Robert Francis Okai, Jr, has died. According to official Assembly sources, Mr Okai died in his 76th year early this morning at the (Cuppers) clinic in Monrovia following intermittent period of illness.

The late Honorable Okai held many prominent postions in government, including superintendent of Marshall Territory, Liberian ambassador to Senegal and East Africa [as heard], deputy minister of foreign affairs, and also representative from Marshall Territory.

NIGERIA

British Special Envoy Expected in Lagos

AB111810 Lagos International Sevice in English 1430 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] A special British envoy to Nigeria, Sir Roger Du Boulay, left London today for Lagos in a bid to reestablish normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. According to the Foreign Office in London, Sir Roger, a retired diplomat, who was called to act as personal representative for Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, is due to return to the British capital at the end of the week. Sir Roger, a career diplomat who retired in 1982, has served in Washington, Manila, and Paris and spent 10 years in Nigeria, from 1948 to 1958, before the country achieved independence from Britain. Relations between Britain and Nigeria have been at a low ebb since an abortive attempt on 5 July to kidnap a Nigerian fugitive, former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, in London and take him to Nigeria. Dikko is wanted to face corruption charges. The attempted kidnap led to the two countries' high commissioners being withdrawn for consultation. The Nigerian military government has denied any involvement in the attempted abduction of Mr Dikko.

Arrives 11 Sep

AB121148 Lagos NAN in English 1140 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Ikeja, Sept 12 (NAN) — A British envoy, Sir Roger Du Boulay, arrived in Lagos yesterday to hold talks with the Federal Government on "re-establishing the traditionally close links" between Nigeria and Britain.

Sir Roger, who arrived at Murtala Muhammed Airport aboard a British Caledonian flight at about 6:20 pm, was met by officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. He did not grant any press interview.

Sir Roger, a retired member of the British Diplomatic Service, served in the northern Nigeria civil service between 1949 and 1958.

He is expected to return to Britain on Saturday.

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister on Official Visit

AB102221 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Romania Vice Premier Mr Ion M. Nicolae [title as heard] says his country is interested in expanding cooperation with Nigeria. Speaking on arrival at Murtala Muhammad Airport yesterday on a 4-day visit, the vice premier said long-term agreements would promote economic stability in developing countries and increase international cooperation. He said Romania has a wealth of experience in petrochemical and agro-allied industries which it would like to share with Nigeria.

Earlier, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, who received the vice premier, said the Federal Government attached special importance to measures that would facilitate Nigeria's drive toward self-sufficiency. Dr Gambari said Nigeria valued its relations with Romania and that the Federal Government is committed to promoting it.

Meets With Buhari

AB110825 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept. 10 (NAN) — The head of state, Major Gen Muhammadu Buhari, said in Lagos today that the Federal Military Government was willing to strengthen its economic ties with Romania.

Speaking while receiving the visiting Romanian vice premier [title as heard], Mr Ion Nicolae, at Dodan Barracks, the head of state said that the Federal Government would also give urgent attention to the outcome of meetings between the Nigerian-Romanian Joint Commission. He said that the problems that characterised relations between the two countries in the last four years would be looked into by the present administration.

Earlier, Mr Nicolae had said that he hoped that the economic ties between the two countries would return to the level they were four years ago. He then invited the head of state to visit Romania, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

SENEGAL

President Diouf To Visit Italy in October

AB112112 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met this morning at the Republic Hall under the chairmanship of the head of state. In a report to the meeting, the president of the Republic referred to a certain number of international political problems. In this context, the head of state informed the Cabinet that he will undertake an official and working visit to Italy in October upon the invitation of the Italian Government. In this regard, the head of state called for adequate preparation of this visit which will contribute toward strengthening the already excellent cooperation ties existing between Italy and Senegal.

Briefs

Ambassador to Haiti Named — Falilou Kane, Senegal's ambassador to the United States, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to His Excellency Jean-Claude Duvalier, lifetime president of the Republic of Haiti, with residence in Washington. [Excerpt] [*Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84 AB*]

ANGOLA

UNITA Forces Shoot Down Soviet-Made MiG

NC120824 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 12 (AFP) — The Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) shot down a Soviet-made MiG 23 aircraft in Angola on Sunday, the guerrilla movement said here today. The plane, shot down in the south-central Munhango [spelling as received] region, was part of a squadron of four similar aircraft, the UNITA statement said.

The Soviet Union was still encouraging the escalation of war in Angola by sending more equipment there, the statement claimed, adding that the MiG-23 planes arrived in Angola shortly after a number of new Soviet-made MI-24 helicopters.

Two Air Force MiG Aircraft Make Forced Landing

MB112013 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Two MiG aircraft of the Angolan Air Force were today seriously damaged while making a forced landing on a rough runaway in the Moxico Province due to bad weather conditions. According to ANGOP, which cited authorized military sources, the two pilots escaped unhurt from the accident.

ANGOP Praises Plans for Army Inductions

MB101804 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 8 Sep 84

[ANGOP commentary: "To Carry Out One's Duty"]

[Text] Luanda, 8 Sep (ANGOP) — A mobilization campaign for inducting youths in the defense and security forces has begun throughout Angola at a time when all Angolan people are determined to impose peace by annihilating the stateless bandits.

Following the example of previous years, the future combatants of Neto's fatherland are already enthusiastically putting on the national uniform and grabbing their weapons is order to defend the revolution of the people and so to continue the process of building a socialist state which will satisfy the interests of the people.

The strengthening of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], both qualitatively and quantitatively with regard to technical and human resources, is undeniably a major prerequisite to achieving the People's Republic of Angola's objectives in the political, economic, and social fields. The strategic importance of Angola inspires the imperialist forces to dream macabre dreams of halting the process of social transformation underway in this region of Southern Africa.

The most varied plans of aggression against Angola are being drawn up on the strategic chessboard of the imperialist world in order to destroy Angola at any cost. It is for this reason that we Angolans must increase our efforts in order to put an end to the acts of vandalism carried out by gangs of puppet pillagers who currently find themselves in a desperate situation in the face of the relentless victories of our defense and security forces.

Within this context, the recruitment of the young into the defense and security structures signifies above all the execution of a patriotic duty which contitutes a great task. The Angolan citizen does his military service selflessly because he understands his duty — the most sacred duty of all — and takes on that responsibility irrespective of the conditions or the political-military region to which he is sent, and this is because of the profoundly just character of our cause. It is not infrequent that we see underage youths appear at the recruiting centers asking to be inducted into the FAPLA.

More than just an emotional act of volunteering, the actions of these youths prove without an exhausting analysis the existence of an unbreakable will in the entire people to kick out of our fatherland all those who under the leadership of Pretoria build murderous barriers against the social and economic development of the People's Republic of Angola.

In order to understand the military strength of a state, it is always necessary to analyze class origin and its real function in the system of social relations. It is exactly on this that the strength and enthusiasm of the Angolan youth are based. The Angolan youth understand that the Angolan Armed Forces, following the rich and historic traditions of our people's struggle through the centuries, have grown into a bulwark for the defense of the Angolan revolution's interests. The Angolan Armed Forces are an army of the people.

In the imperialist countries, the military power is in the hands of the ruling classes in order to maintain and consolidate positions of repression and to crush the resistance of the workers who struggle against exploitation and oppression in order to keep them under the control of monopolies. Thus in those countries arms serve only a group of individuals interested in maintaining the workers under the control of the monopolies.

As time for a new period of mobilization of future combatants into the glorious Angolan Armed Forces approaches, let us fortify our political and combat preparedness so that we may clean our land of puppet groups serving the interests of imperialism. We are certain that the accomplishment of the duty of defense of the fatherland corresponds, in the final analysis, to the defense of that which cost the lives of thousands of Angolans: independence and freedom.

Air Force Commander Says RSA Continues Provocations

MB112006 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The South African authorities have not ended their provocative actions against the People's Republic of Angola, Iko Carreira, the commander of the Angolan Air Force, said recently in Lisbon. In an interview granted to the Portuguese news agency, ANOP, Colonel Henrique Teles Carreira underlined that in its aggressive strategy the South African regime places great importance in the UNITA puppet group, using it as its vanguard detachment.

Speaking on the situation in Southern Africa, the commander of the People's Air Force of Angola — Air Defense, said that notwithstanding the UN resolutions on the subject, South Africa continues to block the quick accession of Namibia to independence.

BOTSWANA

Masire Sworn In; Addresses Political Rally

MB111856 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The leader of the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP], Dr Quett Masire, was this afternoon sworn in at a ceremony which lasted about 10 minutes in front of the National Assembly buildings. Thousands of people witnessed the ceremony which was presided over by the chief justice, Mr O'Brien-Quinn.

After the ceremony, Dr Masire addressed a huge political rally at Choletsa House, where he was greeted by shouts of the slogan "choletsa" [lift up] from thousands of BDP supporters. Dr Masire called on the BDP members to brace themselves for the grueling work for the coming 5 years. He said the BDP believes in hard work alone in the process of mobilizing and politicizing the people and in educating them on the developments in Botswana. Dr Masire added that there was a lot still to be done by the BDP, adding that, while the BDP was engaged in the positive work of promoting the development of Botswana, there would be those who would be bent on undermining these efforts.

The president also urged the BDP supporters to start the arduous task of political organization. He said they had learned a lot from the last elections, specially on the party's area of weakness; things to be done to improve the electoral system; the kind of political opposition that exists in the country and the tactics it employs. The BDP leader further said that the integrity of his party and its mature political outlook had earned it the respect of Batswana and people of other nations.

Giving a vote of thanks at the rally, the chairman of the BDP, the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, said that the popularity of the BDP was demonstrated by the fact that, out of the 227,670 registered voters, 154,863 voted for the BDP, while 41,000 voted for the Botswana National Front, and only 14,000 voted for the Botswana People's Party. Mr Mmusi also noted that the BDP lost council seats, specially in Gaborone, and vowed that this would not happen again. He also urged BDP members to go back and start preparing for the next general election.

LESOTHO

King Moshoeshoe II Has Audience With Somali Envoy

MB111425 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II received in audience at noon today Ambassador Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim, who has come in the capacity of a special envoy of President Siad Barre of the Somali Democratic Republic. Present during this ceremony was the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable V.M. Makhele. The Somali ambassador who arrived in Lesotho over the past weekend from Botswana will fly to Malawi tomorrow.

Highland Water Scheme Beneficial to Both Countries

MB111111 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] When the Basotho National Party, BNP, won the elections in 1964, the right honorable prime minister talked about the white gold. What he meant were resources that Lesotho had. Lesotho has resources of water. Lesotho has ability to make friends. Lesotho has capacity to create a climate of relations on the tone of mutual respect with other states. We assume that cooperation should be based on recognition of mutual benefits. The other day, the chairman of the Frontline States was compelled to say that Lesotho was in a state of siege. We appreciate the sentiments that led him to make that statement. The fact of the matter is that Lesotho's transit corridors are being blocked.

Over the weekend Lesotho was classified with Swaziland as having expelled ANC personnel. Motlotlegi's government has made it clear repeatedly that there are no ANC bases in Lesotho. The Government of Lesotho has made it equally clear under the policies of the Right Honorable, the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan that it neither has the capacity, nor the capability, nor even the willigness for Lesotho to stage any hostile action against South Africa or any other state. It is therefore a matter that continues to exercise the minds of the people of Lesotho that the urgent requirements of farming communities in both Lesotho and South Africa are not being met for reasons which purportedly, and preceptibly, and palpably are grounded on political objectives.

If the news media that is controlled by Lesotho's neighbor propose to give an impression that the Highland Water Scheme is not beneficial to the peoples of Lesotho and South Africa because of statements by Lesotho Cabinet ministers, we in Radio Lesotho have an obligation to state the truth. That truth is quite simply that water for the benefit of the peoples of Lesotho and South Africa is being sacrificed on dubious demands for security considerations.

We are told at certain times by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, that Lesotho and Swaziland have expelled ANC fighters. We were also told that a senior official of the World Bank stated that the bank will not support the Highlands Water Scheme for as long as Lesotho and South Africa do not behave in a neighborly manner.

The position of the Lesotho Government has been clear and direct. The scheme will benefit both countries. There is nothing that the Lesotho Government has done to put the scheme in jeopardy. On the contrary, the peoples of the two countries are suffering from water shortage because of demands which have no relationship to the Highland Water Scheme.

We appealed in Radio Lesotho to an attitude of reasonableness and rationality in the interest of our two peoples for water, in the interest of making sure that our farming communities meet the prices that our consumers demand for food prices, also in the interest that we do not have to meet escalating prices for basic requirements for livelihood. We suggest that the welfare of the people of the Kingdom of Lesotho and the people of the Republic of South Africa are based on more profound premises than the disagreements on political objectives. That is all.

NAMIBIA

13 SWAPO Terrorists Killed in Skirmishes

MB111256 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] South-West Africa Territory Force has announced in Windhoek that 13 SWAPO terrorists have been killed in skirmishes in the operational area in the past week. There were no security force losses. Two of those killed have been identified as leaders in SWAPO's military wing. The spokesman for the Territory Force says one of them was a platoon commander with a combat name, (Rebecca), and the other was named Katangera. Since February more than 400 terrorists have been shot dead in the operational area.

New SWANU Leadership Discusses Party's Goals

MB111234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 10, SAPA — The new leadership of the SWA National Union [SWANU] would work towards the "complete overthrow of the present political and socio-economic system by any means necessary," the deputy leader of the party, Mr Imbu Uirab, said in Windhoek today.

Speaking at a press conference with the secretary-general of the party, Mr Vekuii Rukoro, Mr Uirab said SWANU was a "socialist, revolutionary liberation movement" that strives for the establishment of a state-controlled economy, adding that the aim was to establish a black-majority government that was "anti-pro-white".

He said his party would seek "close collaboration with SWAPO"that has been fighting a bush war with South Africa for nearly two decades.

On the negotiated independence issue for the territory, Mr Uirab said: "We are in principle not opposed to talks with the South African Government provided they serve a useful purpose and South Africa demonstrated a certain degree of seriousness."

He said that there "could not be any viable and peaceful alternative" to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on the issue of independence for the territory. The withdrawal of an estimated 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in neighbouring Angola was irrelevant to the SWA/Namibian issue, he said.

On the question of a government of national unity, he said, "Though in principle we are not opposed" to the concept of it, "we shall not be party to such a government if it is merely intended to be yet another puppet institution."

He said SWAPO was a "fellow liberation movement" of his party and that the recent congress that brought him and the new party leader, Mr Kuzeeko Kangueehi to power, had mandated that the "historical rivalries between the two movements must be buried with immediate effect."

SOUTH AFRICA

Concern Grows for Safety of NIC, UDF Fugitives

MB111317 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Concern is growing for the safety of seven released Natal political leaders. Friends and families of the seven Natal Indian Congress, NIC, and United Democratic Front, UDF, fugitives are remaining tight-lipped on the whereabouts of the men as police continue their nationwide search in order to serve them with redetention notices. None of the family members interviewed in Durban yesterday said they knew where the leaders are staying.

The seven being searched for are UDF President Archie Gumede; NIC President George Sewpershad; NIC senior officials M.J. Naidoo, Mewa Ramgobin, (Kader Haskim), and Billy Nair; and trade unionist Sam Kikini. It is reported from Durban that although all airports and borders are being closely watched, it is believed the men are still in South Africa.

The men were released last Friday, when Natal Judge Brian Law ruled that their detention orders were invalid. Shortly afterwards Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange issued new detention orders blocking the loophole that led to the successful application.

Le Grange Issues Orders on Banning Indoor Meetings

MB111609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1607 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — The prohibition, made by Mr le Grange in terms of Section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act, was issued through police headquarters in Pretoria late this afternoon. The prohibition of a wide range of types of indoor meetings — generally affecting memorial meetings, protest meetings and meetings critical of the government — is in force from tomorrow to September 30. Outdoor meetings of this nature have been prohibited for some years already by Mr le Grange.

Today's prohibition order follows nearly two weeks of riots and the death of over 30 people in the Vaal Triangle's black townships. Although the situation has quietened somewhat over the last few days, sporadic incidents are still occuring and police are keeping a close watch. Tomorrow is the anniversary of the death in detention of black-consciousness leader Steve Biko, in 1977.

The magisterial districts in which indoor meetings have been banned are: Benoni, Fort Beaufort, Germiston, Heidelburg (Transvaal), Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, lower Umfolozi, Mankweng, Umtinzini, Parys, Pieterburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Queenstown, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Vanderbijlpark, Vereniging, Welkom, and Wonderboom.

In his statement, Mr le Grange classified the types of indoor meetings prohibited as follows:

"Any gathering held where any government or any policy principle, or any actions of the government of any state, or the application or implementation of any act is approved (aangeprys), defended, attacked, criticised, or discussed, or which is in protest against or in support or in memoriam of anything;

"Except in the case of any such meeting held or organised by a political party defined in Section 1 of the Electoral Act, 1979, any institution or organisation intended in Section 48 1 (f) of the Constitution Act of the Republic of South Africa, 1961, or any local authority as described in Section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982, or which I (Mr le Grange) or the magistrate of the district concerned specifically authorise at any time."

Mr le Grange said he "deemed the prohibition to be in the interests of maintaining public peace."

Groups Must Join To Break Down Apartheid 'God'

MB111412 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
2 Sep 84 p 14

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "The Apartheid God Must Be Broken Down"]

[Text] What is to be done about statements by elected Colored and Indian leaders that they will use Parliament to destroy apartheid? Will the National Party allow it? Is consensus on the matter ever possible?

I would say "yes," consensus is possible and we must all definitely break down the apartheid ideology together. I have said this many times and even caused anger. Therefore a further explanation is necessary.

The emphasis is on ideology. Something becomes an ideology if a mundane thing becomes a god, is revered as a god and, like a god, becomes the highest aspiration and final objective. If this god is served, deliverance will come, and if this god is disobeyed everything will crumble. Everything must be mobilized to follow the god and overcome this god's enemies. Apartheid has gradually become such a god for many.

The only salvation lies in separation and downfall lies in the sharing of power or whatever. That's it. Own interest is a commandment and social interests undermine this god and its people. Therefore, the apartheid god must be forced from the church, from politics, and from public services. The apartheid god's constitution is eternal and unchangeable.

It is this ideology that should be duly broken down b sinful, biased, arrogant, offensive, absurd, and dangerous. It is a provocation of God — with a capital letter — and the people. That is why the National Party has definitely begun to dispense with this kind of apartheid ideology. The church has begun to get rid of its yoke and the majority of Afrikaners are turning away from this god.

Does this mean that they and we want to throw group thinking through the window — group schools, group residential areas, group politics, and group identity? Definitely not. Ask Rev Alan Hendrickse, Mr Rajbansi, Dr Reddy, Chief Minister Buthelezi, and President P.W. Botha. All of them recognize, respect, and campaign for group rights, albeit with different emphasis. All of them recognize, respect, and campaign for community rights and community interests.

If we in this country want to break down the apartheid ideology and establish group rights and community rights, white, brown, and black should, among other things, give attention to the following:

(A) The discriminatory laws and race laws must be considered and modified one by one. Through negotiation, a new law or laws can be promulgated that would entrench group rights to everyone's satisfaction.

(B) The political structure must be examined together so that each group has a joint say in the administration of the country, from local to national level. There must be open-mindedness and renewed thinking on citizenship, regional administration, and participation in decisionmaking on a broad national level.

Neither the apartheid god nor the god of a unitary state should dictate commandments, something which should only be done by a combined South Africa.

(C) All problems should be discussed around a combined table and solutions must be discussed and found with understanding.

Therefore, the formulas for group affairs and community affairs should be kept in equilibrium. There should be an effort to achieve equality of groups, discrimination should be eliminated, and domination abolished. This political process is now on the table. Cooperation means that there should be controlled deliberations to satisfy everyone's interests. If an agreement is reached on what Coloreds, Indians, blacks, and whites mean by the destruction of apartheid, then we will have a consensus on the matter. If it is meant that the existence and the voice of groups be removed, then we will have severe conflict.

SADF Shows Balance of Strength, Diplomacy

MB110950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africa is one of the few countries that have succeeded in striking the right balance between military strength and diplomatic initiatives in their external relations. That view was expressed a few months ago by an authority from the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, Dr. Arnaud DeBorchgrave. It aptly describes the context in which South African forces are engaged this week in the biggest military exercise ever held in this country.

Operation Thunder Chariot — a combined Army-Air Force exercise — has drawn together more than 11,000 soldiers, and some 4,000 motorized vehicles, and more than 70 aircraft. Throughout this week they will be taking part in a vast simulated attack and counterattack situation, coordinated over an area of 1,800 square kilometers in the Northern Cape. One of the main aims will be to test in practice the efficacy of far reaching changes made in the military's command structure in the past few years in response to changing scenarios about the likely course that a war would take.

The security aspect of such an operation is probably more immediately apparent than its diplomatic significance. South Africa, situated in a region that, since the arrival of Cubans in Angola, has become an open arena for international power struggles, and itself the focus of hostile forces, has had to strengthen its defenses dramatically in recent decades. In such a situation, as the chief of the Army has pointed out, there is no substitute for victory.

The situation demanded virtual impregnability against reasonably foreseeable attacks. As is generally acknowledged, that was achieved with spectacular success up to the present. But, it is the duty of the Defense Force to ensure that the future is equally well secured. Quite as important, however, is the diplomatic dimension of military strength. The initiatives that have taken place towards interstate cooperation in Southern Africa are recognized as being to a significant degree the product of the military reality. It is highly improbable that the changes taking place in the subcontinent — lowering of tensions, moves towards economic cooperation, and action against revolutionary movements — would have materialized had it not been for that. Indeed, the stabilizing role of the SADF in the region in establishing a framework for peaceful diplomatic advances can hardly be overestimated.

The framework of security will remain, as it has been up to now, the indispensible underpinning of the national interest, internally and externally, and of the political and diplomatic initiatives that have been undertaken to advance that interest. Peace, economic progress, and a fair deal for all the peoples of this region can only be built on strength.

Transvaal NRP Leader Resigns From Party

MB111323 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The leader of the New Republic Party, NRP, in the Transvaal, Mr Alex Anderson, has announced his resignation from the party with immediate effect. Mr Anderson says in a statement issued in Johannesburg that the reason for his resignation is the growing difference between himself and the parliamentary caucus regarding the need for greater courage in establishing a definite identity and direction for the NRP to ensure its long-term future. He says he has good reason to believe that the demise of the NRP as it is presently directed is imminent.

Mr Anderson has been associated with the party since 1979, served initially as Transvaal chairman, and, from 1980, as leader. In the 1981 general election, he was the NRP candidate in the Rosettenville constituency. He also stood for the NRP in the 1982 Johannesburg North by-election, where he brought about a halving of the Progressive Federal Party majority. Mr Anderson says in the statement that he has no intention of joining any other political party.

Gabon President Bongo Willing To Meet Botha

MB111716 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] President Omar Bongo of Gabon says he is willing to meet the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on condition that he has propositions which are capable of leading to a just and durable peace in Southern Africa. This has been revealed in a report by Radio France International. Last month it was reported that Mr Botha would be undertaking a tour of several African countries before the end of the year. The countries named were Zambia, Zaire, Mozambique, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, and Gabon.

SWAZILAND

ROK Envoy Calls on Prime Minister Bhekimpi

MB111806 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The South Korean ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Kang Sok-chae, today told the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, that South and North Korea can be unified through peaceful means through the help and support of friendly countries like Swaziland in international forums. The Korean ambassador made this remark when he called on the prime minister at Government Office.

The Korean envoy assured the prime minister, the Government, and the entire nation of Swaziland, financial and technical support in whatever the Government of Swaziland chooses. The Korean ambassador, who is based in Kenya, expressed his hope that the friendly relations that exist between the two countries can be strengthened by the exchange of visits by officials from the two countries. He also conveyed special messages to the minister to be conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen Regent Ntombi from the Korean head of state.

In reply, the prime minister said the frequent visits by the Korean envoy to the Kingdom of Swaziland was a clear demonstration of strong cordial relations that exist between South Korea and the Kingdom of Swaziland. Prince Bhekimpi thanked the Korean Government for the various forms of financial and technical assistance the Kingdom continues to receive from Korea, like doctors and the fleet of cars recently given by Korea to the Government of Swaziland.

The prime minister told the Korean envoy that it was Swaziland's prayer that South and North Korea be unified through peaceful means because both areas are occupied by the same people.

Prime Minister Congratulates Masire on Reelection

MB111757 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi, has, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen Regent Ntombi, sent a message of congratulations to the president of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, following his reelection into the presidency after the country's general elections.

The message, which was sent through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reads in part: I have a pleasant duty in command from Her Majesty the Indlovukazi and Queen Regent Ntombi to extend to you our warmest congratulations on the victorious occasion of the Botswana Democratic Party in the recent general elections, coupled with Your Excellency's overwhelming election to the high post of the president of the Republic of Botswana.

The message continued: It is our fervent hope and prâyer that your supreme qualities of wisdom and statesmanship will continue to guide the great nation of Botswana to a further dimension of peace and prosperity in the years lying ahead. [sentence as heard].

The congratulatory message ended like: I am also confident that the bonds of friendship characterizing the relations between our two nations will be enhanced tc a greater strength in the future.

ZAMBIA

FRG State President Vogel Ends Official Visit

MB111150 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister of the West German state of Rhineland, Bernhard Vogel, left Lusaka for Bonn last night at the end of a 3-day visit to Zambia. Mr Vogel was seen off at the Lusaka International Airport by his Zambian counterpart, Nalumino Mundia; Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu; Speaker of the National Assembly Robinson Nabulyato; and other senior party and government officials.

During his stay in the country, Dr Vogel visited the tourist capital Livingstone and Nakambala sugar estate in Mazabuka. He is a member of the Christian Democratic Union, and as prime minister he heads one of the 10 federal states that form the FRG.

Party Official Asks Increased Cooperation With GDR

MB111909 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Zambia has called for increased economic cooperation with the GDR. Member of the Central Committee Elijah Mudenda made the call when a visiting GDR Socialist Unity Party delegation met him in his office today. He praised the GDR for it worthy assistance to Zambia, including training Zambians in the technical field. Mr Mudenda told the delegation, led by GDR Central Committee member Mr Bruno Kiesler, that if economic cooperation was heightened, both countries would benefit [word indistinct].